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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1023



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PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' ARMED FORCES

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 6, 1979 pp 75-83

[Article by V.P. Gayevskiy, candidate of philosophical sciences: "The International Nature and Essence of the Victorious Proletariat's Armed Forces"]

[Text] The problems of war and peace occupy a special place among the current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. They are the focus for the ever increasing opposition of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism, on the one hand, and the forces of reaction, militarism and imperialism on the other hand. The CPSU report to the 25th party congress emphasized that at the present time it is becoming more and more important to investigate scientifically the fundamental problems of world development and international relations, including the opposition of forces on the main issue of our time--the issue of war and peace (See "Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1976, p 73). The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consistently and persistently implements the Peace Program, which was worked out by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the party's 25th congress. The Leninist policy of peace has found legal substantiation in the USSR Constitution.

While struggling to prevent a new war and to consistently implement the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties constantly take into account the aggressive nature of imperialism. Even today V.I. Lenin's tenet that "in general imperialism is the aspiration towards violence and reaction" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 27, p 388). The intensification of the general crisis of capitalism and the sharp exacerbation of its inherent conflicts increase its aggressive aspirations and adventurism, and they promote the growth of militarization. A document adopted by the participants in the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe stated: "The policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and all forms of oppression and exploitation remain the main threat to peace, independence and people's equal rights" ("In Support of Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe: Results of the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Europe,"

Moscow, 1976, p 28). Recent events confirm the conclusion drawn by the European forum of communists. Imperialists are openly interfering in the internal affairs of many countries. A dangerous situation exists in a number of regions of the world, particularly in the Middle East. The build-up of troops and arms on the European continent continues. In the area of military detente and disarmament effective agreements have not been reached, and this--as was emphasized by the declaration of Warsaw Pact members adopted at the meeting of the Political Advisory Committee held in Moscow on 23 November 1978--poses a threat to the development of increasing security in Europe (See PRAVDA, 24 November 1978).

The arms race, which has encompassed the leading capitalist countries, is accompanied here by anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. Every possible fabrication about the "Soviet threat" is being disseminated; attempts are made to distort the meaning of the relaxation of international tension and to slander the peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Pact nations. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Concerning the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" emphasizes that in this situation "it is essential to act with all decisiveness in exposing the imperialist preachers of 'cold war,' the exacerbation of international tension and the arms race, which threatens to bring the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. It is essential to uncover the anti-popular, antihumanistic essence of modern capitalism, the predatory nature of the policy of neocolonialism and the true nature of the hypocritical defenders of 'rights' and 'freedoms.' It is essential to expose the hegemonic, great-power course of the Beijing rulers, their aggressive aspirations and their attempts to close ranks with the forces of imperialism, reaction and war" (Moscow, 1979, p 8). In conducting such a policy the imperialists want to hinder the development of the world revolutionary process, to weaken the positions of the countries in the socialist alliance and to hold back the building of developed socialism and communism in these countries. In this situation there arises with all seriousness the question of restraining imperialism's aspirations and of protecting the gains of socialism.

The Soviet Union, like the other countries of the socialist community, is doing everything possible to provide the conditions for peaceful construction. In socialist society there are no classes or social groups which are interested in unleashing wars. War and military preparations go against the basic goals of socialism. As the 25th CPSU Congress noted, "socialism and peace are inseparable" (Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, p 33).

Guided by the Leninist tenet that "any revolution is only worth something when it is able to defend itself" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 37, p 122), the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries view the reliable defense of socialism as their international obligation. The armed forces in the countries of the victorious proletariat are fulfilling this obligation in a worthy manner. The armies of the socialist countries are the armies of proletarian internationalism.

K. Marx and F. Engels, the founders of scientific communism, revealed the historical mission of the working class, and in so doing they demonstrated the indissoluble link between the national and international interests of the working people of various countries. They posed for the first time the question of the armed defense of the gains of socialism and the role of proletarian internationalism in this defense. K. Marx and F. Engels came to the conclusion that the proletarian revolution would not be a transitory act; it would inevitably involve a long period of time, and it would develop from a bitter struggle by the working class against the bourgeoisie (See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," second edition, Vol 8, p 431). And in order to act energetically and effectively against their class enemies, the workers must be armed and organized (See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," second edition, Vol 7, pp 263-264).

The essence of proletarian internationalism is the unity of the working class in the struggle to liberate all working people from capitalist oppression, to build and defend socialism and communism, and this unity arises from the social conditions--both domestic and international--of the proletariat's existence. And as these conditions change, the specific content of proletarian internationalism also changes with the development of social life and the world revolutionary process; however, the essence of this content remains the same. K. Marx and F. Engels expressed the essence of internationalism in their appeal "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

V.I. Lenin developed and extended the theory of proletarian internationalism and he applied it in practice. Proletarian internationalism acquired new features with the emergence of the political party of the working class; the party made proletarian internationalism the foundation of its activities.

Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the socialist revolutions which subsequently took place in other countries, proletarian internationalism has become the guiding policy principle of the working class in its state organization. Before the October Revolution, it united the working class only for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist order, but since that victory it has been aimed at the creation of a socialist society. Proletarian internationalism's sphere of action is expanding. It is spreading to all spheres of the life of the society of the victorious proletariat, including the socio-political, economic, moral, cultural, diplomatic and military spheres, etc.

The new stage in the development of proletarian internationalism began with Great October and was characterized by the fact that not only the Russian, but also the international proletariat had found its fatherland; a massive movement of working people in the capitalist countries began to support the young Republic of the Soviets. V.I. Lenin called for the closest possible union of the Soviet republics

in order to protect their existence in the face of world imperialism, and he emphasized that the preservation and consolidation of this union is a measures which "is necessary to us, as it is necessary to the world communist proletariat for the struggle against the worldwide bourgeoisie and for protection against its intrigues" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 360).

Because the Soviet Union arose as a multinational state, its army has been since the moment of its inception a multinational one built on principles of internationalism. "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," said M.V. Funze, "is a union of the working people of various nationalities. The Red Army, as its reflection, is not a national army, it, too, is a union, a fighting union, in which the working people of all our Soviet republics send their sons to study military affairs and, hand in hand, and to guard as a single friendly family the Soviet land" (M.V. Frunze, "Selected Works," Moscow, 1965, p 278).

Since the very beginning of its existence the efforts of the Soviet state have been directed at strengthening solidarity and at creating close unity among the workers of all countries, at establishing the equal rights of national groups, at supporting the national-liberation struggles of oppressed peoples and at struggling decisively against the aggressive policy of imperialism and in support of peace and security for people. The USSR Constitution legally establishes that the USSR citizen has an international duty "to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of all countries and the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace" (Article 69). This article also applies fully to the USSR Armed Forces. They are inseparable from our multinational socialist state and embody historically unprecedented relations of friendship and fraternity among all the national groups and peoples of the Soviet Union. "Our armed forces," said L.I. Brezhnev, "are a single, friendly family, the living embodiment of socialist internationalism" (L.I. Brezhnev, "The Leninist Way: Speeches and Articles," Vol 4, p 61). This is a very important feature of the forces. Our army is an army of fraternity and friendship among the peoples of our country, among the peoples of the socialist countries and among the peoples fighting for national and social liberation. Internationalism is part of the very nature and the historical mission of the armed forces of the socialist state. While bourgeois states and their armies serve the interests of the ruling reactionary classes by suppressing the people of their country, by conducting aggressive wars and enslaving other peoples, the socialist states and their armed forces are the instrument of the working masses, the instrument to protect the gains of the socialist revolution, to protect socialism and the creative labor of the workers and peasants. The Soviet Army, in defending the socialist Fatherland, has acted since the moment of its inception as an army of international solidarity of the working people. V.I. Lenin wrote that we were victorious because we had the sympathy of the working masses throughout the world (See V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 42, p 312). During the

years of the civil war and the foreign intervention 220,000-250,000 international fighters fought brilliantly in the ranks of the Red Army for the power of the soviets (See L.I. Zharov and V.M. Ustinov, "International Units of the Red Army in the Battles for the Power of the Soviets During the years of Foreign Military Intervention and Civil War in the USSR," Moscow, 1960, p 51). They fought heroically side by side with the workers and peasants of multinational Soviet Russia.

V.I. Lenin placed a high value on the movement of the internationalists. Speaking to soldiers of the Warsaw Revolutionary Regiment who were leaving for the front he said: "I think that we, Polish as well as Russian revolutionaries, are now burning with the same desire to do everything possible to defend the gains of the first powerful socialist revolution, which will inevitably be followed by a series of revolutions in other countries" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 37, p 24).

The Soviet Army won the love and respect of the international proletariat and its avanguard--the communist parties. The Communist International devoted constant attention to the army. At the initiative of the Comintern, communist parties became sponsors for Red Army Units. For example, the Communist Party of Germany became the ideological sponsor of the Second Chernigov Division of the Chervonny Cossacks; 26 members of the party's Central Committee, including K. Tsetkin, E. Tellman, and V. Pik were registered as honorary members of this Red Army division. The French Communist Party became the sponsor of the first division of the Chervonny Cossacks. The Communist Party of Finland sponsored the 29th rifle division. In coming to the defense of the Soviet state, the working people of the entire world proceeded from the idea that this state was not only an example of the real embodiment of socialist ideals, the implementation of which they were fighting to achieve in their own countries, but also the bulwark of all the revolutionary fighters for freedom and social justice; the future fate of all laboring humanity depended to an enormous degree on the firmness and might of this bulwark. A resolution of the 4th Comintern Congress noted: "...Any strengthening of Soviet Russia, the world's first state of the workers means the strengthening of the international proletariat in the struggle against its class enemy--the bourgeoisie" ("The Communist International: A Short Historical Sketch," Moscow, 1969, p 177).

The internationalist character of the army of the socialist state manifests itself not only in the defense of its own fatherland, but also in the real and comprehensive assistance which it renders to other revolutionary detachments of the international proletariat, and to the workers fighting against imperialism. In 1919, when a revolution took place in Hungary and the Hungarian Soviet Republic was declared, the Hungarian Red Army at that time included several international units. A Russian battalion, which had more than 1,000

soldiers and commanding officers, defended the just cause along with their Hungarian class brothers.

In 1921 the Mongolian people expelled invaders from their land with direct military support from the Soviet country; Mongolia embarked on a path of noncapitalist development. In 1939 the Red Army fought shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of the People's Revolutionary Army of Mongolia to defeat the Japanese interventionists who had encroached on the Mongolian People's Republic.

Faithful to its international duty, the Soviet Union and its armed forces extended great political, moral and military assistance to the Chinese people at all stages of their struggle for their freedom and independence.¹ In 1936-1938 the Soviet people decisively came to the defense of republican Spain. Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, emphasized that "the Spanish people will never forget the generous and selfless assistance which they received from the Soviet Union at a dramatic period....the Spanish people have every reason to consider the Soviet Union a good friend; they know that without Soviet tanks and airplanes the defense of Madrid would have been impossible, that without Soviet assistance the fascists would have quickly carried out their plans" ("Marxism-Leninism on Proletarian Internationalism," Moscow, 1969, pp 288-289).

Proletarian internationalism manifested itself with particular force during the Great Fatherland War of the Soviet Union against the German fascist aggressors (1941-1945). This was the most acute class struggle against the enemies of socialism, and it touched the vital interests not only of the people of our country. The working people of other countries were also deeply interested in the defense of the world's first socialist state because in this war the fate of all humanity was also being decided. In the period of the Great Fatherland War the high ideals of internationalism, the international fraternal solidarity with working people fighting for freedom and independence was characteristic of the entire staff of the Armed Forces. Once again there was confirmation of V.I. Lenin's words that "our army was composed of selected elements, politically conscious peasants and workers. Each one brings to the front a consciousness that he is fighting for the fate not only of the Russian but also of the entire international revolution...." (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 37, p 76).

Having defeated and expelled the German fascist invaders from its own country, the Soviet Army began and triumphantly completed the great

1. For more detail on this subject see; V.M. Primakov. "Zapiski volontera. Grazhdanskaya voyna v Kitaye" /Notes of a Volunteer. The Civil War in China/, Moscow, 1967; "Vidnyye sovetskiye kommunisty--uchastniki kitayskoy revolyutsii" /Prominent Soviet Communists Who Participated in the Chinese Revolution/, Moscow, 1970.

liberation march; it brought to the peoples of Europe deliverance from Hitler's tyranny, and it saved the sovereignty of many states and the integrity of many national groups. During the war years the Soviet Armed Forces liberated--at the cost of enormous casualties--fully or partly the territory of 12 countries with a total area of 2.5 million km² and a population of more than 180 million. More than 1 million Soviet soldiers died in these battles. However, the total losses of Soviet troops, including the injured and missing, exceeded 3 million (See "The Liberation Mission of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Second World War," Moscow, 1974, p 455).

During the Great Fatherland War the foundations were laid--with the assistance of the Soviet Union--for the modern socialist armies of the European countries; their international fighting fraternity was forged. Formations and units from the countries which are now part of the world system of socialism were formed in the USSR. By the end of the Great Fatherland War the total number of foreign troops, who had been formed into units within the USSR reached several thousands. Expenditures to maintain the troops of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia totaled several billion rubles (See I.I. Yakubovskiy, "The Fighting Alliance," Moscow, 1971, p 26).

The young armies of these countries responded to this international assistance with proletarian solidarity. Troops from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, as well as Hungarian volunteers and, at the end of the war, Bulgarian and Rumanian units, fought brilliantly--shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army--against the common enemy. The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Fatherland War created favorable conditions for the achievement of socialist revolutions in a number of countries in Europe and Asia. Our army extended invaluable assistance to the Chinese people in the completion of their national-liberation struggle, having destroyed the (Kwantung) Army--more than a million strong--of Japan.

Bourgeois ideologues, revisionists and Maoists are attempting to falsify the historical facts; they are trying to downplay the contribution of the Soviet Army to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, and they are spreading slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union. But they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of other countries, which have more than once become convinced that the Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist states stand firmly for the principles of proletarian internationalism. These are armies of liberators, armies of social progress, the bulwark of the revolutionary forces of modern times, and they are a reliable barrier to the path of imperialist aggression. They were created and exist in the interests of the working masses.

After the Second World War fundamental changes in the alignment of forces in the international arena took place. The formation of the world system of socialism constituted a very important historical event.

The national liberation movement achieved success and broad scale. There was a new upswing in the international communist and workers movement. The alignment of forces changed in favor of socialism.

All this aroused fear and fierce spite in the camp of our enemies. Soon after the Potsdam agreement international imperialism, and primarily the U.S. imperialists, began preparations for a new world war. Under the aegis of the USA aggressive military-political blocs were put together; they were aimed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In 1949 the North Atlantic bloc--NATO--was created; it is the most powerful and aggressive military group in the imperialist camp.

The countries of socialism, guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism in foreign policy, were forced to create their own fighting alliance in the form of the Warsaw Pact (May 1955). This was required by the situation which had developed. This was taught to us by V.I. Lenin, who said in reference to the peoples who had embarked on a path of socialist development that "it is essential to have a close military and economic alliance because otherwise the capitalists... will knock us down and strangle us one by one" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 46). The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact was supported by other socialist states, by Marxist-Leninist parties and by the progressive forces of the entire world. This pact reliably defends the gains of socialism, the sovereignty and independence of the fraternal states. It is aimed at strengthening European security and at preserving the universal peace; it is an international defensive alliance of the socialist states.

The international essence of the socialist armies manifests itself first of all in the communality of their mission, which is the collective defense of the gains of socialism and communism. It is also manifested in the decisive opposition which these armies present to the aggressive aspirations of the imperialists; they provide a reliable defense of people's rights, and they extend help of all kinds to them in their struggle for freedom and independence. For example, the fraternal socialist countries were of great assistance to the Korean People's Democratic Republic in its war of liberation against the imperialist invaders in 1950-1953. The help of the Soviet Union and its army in defeating armed counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956 was of enormous significance for the fate of world socialism; the counterrevolution was prepared by the internal Hungarian reaction and was unleashed by it with direct incitement and assistance from the imperialist powers. Faithful to their international duty, the Warsaw Pact member nations decisively came to the defense of the German Democratic Republic, when it was threatened by imperialism in the summer of 1961. The socialist states were firm and decisive in their actions to defend revolutionary Cuba in the fall of 1962. Joint actions by the Pact armies in August 1968 were of help to the Czechoslovak people in frustrating actions in the center of Europe by means of which imperialism was hoping to breach

the socialist community and to change the alignment of forces in the international arena in its own favor.

The help and support of the fraternal countries of socialism constituted one of the deciding factors in the Vietnamese people's successful struggle against American aggression. The victory of the Vietnamese people is a triumph of the effective, fighting solidarity of the countries of socialism.

The forces of reaction, which unleashed the "cold war" immediately after the Second World War, miscalculated. "Socialism," noted L.I. Brezhnev, "was neither suppressed nor weakened. The mighty force of socialist solidarity made the community of states united in the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Development one of the most powerful bodies in international life. Its policies became a deciding factor in the defense of the interests of peace and the independence of peoples" (L.I. Brezhnev: "The Leninist Way: Speeches and Articles," Vol 5, pp 290-291).

In our times, international unity in the defense of the socialist countries is inextricably linked with the granting of assistance to the national liberation movement of the peoples oppressed by imperialism, to the progressive young states which have already thrown off the colonial yoke and to all the peoples which have been subjected to imperialist aggression. L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that "we are helping and shall continue to help those fighting against imperialist interference in the affairs of peoples: we shall help the victims of imperialist aggression. The forms which this assistance will take can be very different depending on circumstances; it can be political, diplomatic, economic or military assistance, but the content is always the same: repulse the aggressors, protect the rights of peoples to develop independently, protect the cause of peace and the security of peoples, and in this way the interests of socialism" (L.I. Brezhnev, "The Leninist Way: Speeches and Articles," Vol 2, p 128).

The countries of socialism played an exceptionally important role in the failure of the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956, in the failure of imperialist conspiracies against Syria in 1957 and in the defeat of imperialist intervention against Iran and Jordan in 1958. The peoples of the Arab countries, which were subjected to Israeli aggression in 1967 will never forget the solidarity and assistance provided by the countries of the socialist community. And at the present time this solidarity is helping these peoples in the struggle for the return of all the territories seized by the aggressor. The socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union played a great role in the liquidation of the 1971 India-Pakistan conflict and the formation of the independent state of Bangladesh. The countries of socialism extended assistance to the Angolan people in the protection of the achievements of the national-liberation revolution, and it contributed to the defeat of imperialism's aggressive intentions

against socialist Ethiopia. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community extend aid and support to progressive young states-- to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in their struggle against imperialism and the Chinese aggressors and for freedom and social progress. At an international theoretical conference held in Sofia, T. Zhivkov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria said: "It is as impossible to imagine the creation of the world socialist community without the existence of the Soviet Union as it is impossible to imagine the revolutionary victories over imperialism achieved by the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen, Afghanistan and other countries without the existence and successful development of the socialist community" (PRAVDA, 13 December 1978).

In accordance with an agreement made with the leadership of the German Democratic Republic and after consultations with other socialist member countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union presented a new initiative concerning the unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet troops in Central Europe (See PRAVDA, 7 October 1979).

The socialist countries which are part of the Warsaw Pact Organization have repeatedly presented initiatives concerning a simultaneous halt to activities by the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This initiative was expressed with new force in the declaration by Warsaw Pact member states adopted at a meeting of the Political Advisory Committee in Moscow on 23 November 1978. The participants in the meeting proposed a whole series of measures aimed at halting the arms race, eliminating the foci of tension, and at concluding a worldwide agreement concerning the non-application of force in international relations, etc. All progressive people on the Earth support the peace-loving initiatives of the Warsaw Pact participant states, because these initiatives are in the vital interests of the working masses. However, the ruling circles of the imperialist powers, and primarily the NATO countries headed by the USA, do not intend to give up the arms race; they are proceeding with creation of more new types of mass destruction weapons. The NATO countries, in working out a long-term program for the arms race, stipulate an annual increase in the military budgets of each country of 3 percent up to the 21st century (See KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 December 1978). For this reason the significance of the Warsaw Pact increases because imperialism is not giving up its criminal plans; it is expanding the arms race and strengthening its aggressive NATO bloc.

Experience shows that the unity of the national and international constitutes the basis for the military might of the world socialist system and the reliable guarantee of its defense. The essence of this unity resides in the constant interaction of the efforts of each socialist state, and primarily the Warsaw Pact participant states, in the strengthening of the military might of their national armed forces on

the one hand and the strengthening of the international military cooperation of the socialist countries and the fighting alliance of their armies on the other hand. The inexorable resolve of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries to further strengthen military cooperation, to undertake and perfect collective measures for the reliable defense of the achievements of socialism is established in the jointly worked out treaty agreements. A deviation from these agreements would mean a betrayal of the cause of socialism, a failure to live up to the hopes and aspirations of the peoples.

The Soviet Union has done everything possible for the further closing of ranks in the defensive alliance of the socialist armies; it has helped the fraternal countries to increase their defense capability. In our country a developed socialist society has been built under the leadership of the CPSU. A historically new community of people--the Soviet people--has been born. And this has led to the formation of a patriotic feeling--so rich in meaning--of national pride in the Soviet person. The proletarian, socialist internationalism of Soviet citizens and the commonality of their ideology makes our Soviet patriotism internationalism. And this results in the further strengthening of the country's defense; it lifts to a new level the international foundation of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces. There are certain general Soviet features which are characteristic of our fighters, regardless of their nationality: devotion to the cause of communism, love of the socialist Motherland and hatred of its enemies, internationalism, collectivism, comradeship, conscientious fulfillment of their military duty, bravery and courage. The Soviet Army and the USSR Navy are now an international social body. All USSR males, regardless of race and national membership, education, residence, social and material position take part in active military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces. Our constitution says that the defense of the socialist Fatherland is the concern of all the people. "Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is an honorable obligation of Soviet citizens" (Article 63). The ideas of internationalism have been transformed into the profound internal conviction of every Soviet person; and this has invaluable significance for the process by which national groups are brought closer together and cooperation among them is increased.

Present-day imperialist propaganda uses every possible means in its efforts to support and stir up manifestations of nationalism, to sow mistrust among the socialist peoples and in this way to undermine the friendship of peoples, the unity of the people and the army, which is the most important source of the might and strength of our multinational state and its armed forces. For example, the reactionary French historian M. Garde in his book "The History of the Soviet Army" attempts to find antagonism among representatives of the various national groups within the army and conflicts among the individual groups of service men. These attempts are in vain. There is no place

for privileges to be granted to the representatives of any national group within the ranks of the armed forces of the socialist countries. Our party and the other fraternal parties are firmly implementing the Leninist national policy, and they view the international indoctrination of the people and the army as one of their most important tasks.

The international essence of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armed forces of other socialist countries stands in opposition to the nationalistic, chauvinistic nature of capitalist armies, which are called on to defend the supremacy of the monopolistic bourgeoisie, to carry out aggressive wars for the purpose of enslaving foreign countries and peoples.

In fulfilling its patriotic and international duty, the USSR Armed Forces and the armed forces of the other socialist countries are doing everything in their power to ensure the reliable defense of the gains of the working people, the cause of peace, socialism and communism. Proletarian internationalism, which is the basis for the activities of the communist and workers parties, finds its reflection in social practice, in the mutual relations between countries and peoples, and in their unity in the struggle for the end goals of the working class; it is the foundation for the international nature and essence of the armed forces of the victorious proletariat.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD240631 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Mar 80 pp 1-3 LD

[Unattributed abbreviated account of report delivered by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the 6 March meeting of Georgian party and economic aktiv: "By Heroic Labor We Will Reach all the Targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Esteemed guests!

Today is a festival of socialist labor in Soviet Georgia. For achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the plan for economic and social development in 1979 our republic has for the seventh time in succession been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Our aktiv's work is taking place at a remarkable time, when the working people of Soviet Georgia, like all the Soviet people, are waging a selfless struggle for the high targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the 5-year plan of efficiency and quality, and for a fitting welcome for the 110th anniversary of the great Lenin's birth and for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The republic is moving toward the 26th Georgian CP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and that great holiday of internationalism, the bicentennial of the treaty of Georgiyevsk--the first historic manifesto of the friendship and fraternity of the Russian and Georgian peoples, which will be marked as one of our people's brightest festivals.

The labor victory crowned with the Challenge Red Banner has been secured by the Georgian SSR working people thanks to the concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and L. I. Brezhnev personally.

This labor victory is the direct result of the great organizational and political work of the republic's party organization and soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, all the republic's nations and nationalities, the working people of the autonomous formations--the Abkazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast--and of all regions and all working people in implementing above all the CPSU Central Committee's well-known decisions on the Tbilisi party gorkom, on the development of the Georgian SSR's national economy, on progress in the Georgian party organization's fulfillment of the decisions of the Tbilisi party gorkom and on increasing the production of southern and subtropical crops and the accelerated development of the republic's agriculture and other documents elaborated and adopted on L. I. Brezhnev's initiative which have marked a new stage in the Georgian SSR's economic, social and cultural development.

Permit me, dear comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the working people to warmly thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their Leninist concern for our republic and for the high evaluation of the labor of Georgia's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, which has been crowned for the seventh time in succession with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee!

The fact that Boris Ivanovich Gostev, CPSU Central Committee section chief, who has just presented our republic with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee on the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, is with us in this triumphant hour gives us great pleasure!

Georgia's communists and the republic's working people know and value highly the great work that you, Boris Ivanovich, do in our party's Central Committee in the sphere of implementing party leadership of the country's economy, for the sake of implementing the Leninist principles of scientifically substantiated national economic planning, for the sake of the efficient, planned, careful and rational utilization of financial and material resources and for the sake of strengthening our country's economic potential and defense might.

We wholeheartedly welcome you, esteemed Boris Ivanovich, onto our soil and thank you cordially for the warm words you said about the republic's party organization and working people.

We warmly welcome Comrade Valdimir Yevgenyevich Odintsov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transcaucasian republics sector, who is present at our aktiv!

I would particularly like to stress that esteemed guests are present at our aktiv from the fraternal Transcaucasian republics--delegations of the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR headed by Comrade Kurban Ali Ogly Khalilov,

chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Armenian SSR headed by Comrade Fadey Tachatovich Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Permit me, comrades, to wholeheartedly welcome our dear guests, thank them cordially for taking part in our celebrations and wish them personally, and through them all the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR, new successes in implementing the intensive program of the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and new achievements in all sectors of communist building!

As in previous years, a considerable contribution has been made to our fatherland's achievements in the fourth year of the 5-year plan by the working people of the Transcaucasian republics, whose economies—an integral part of the country's unified all-union national economic complex—have developed steadily and dynamically.

The working people of Soviet Georgia warmly congratulate the working people of Azerbaijan and Armenia on a noteworthy event—their victory in the all-union socialist competition and the presentation of them of Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Your victory is our victory, dear comrades. That is how we interpret it; that is the golden rule of the socialist way of life, the Leninist friendship of peoples and socialist internationalism, that is the command of our hearts.

This new labor victory for the Transcaucasian republics is further shining evidence of loyalty to the unfading traditions of friendship and fraternity among the working people of the Caucasus, about whom Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the great leader of October, wrote with admiration at the dawn of the revolution!

Our republic's labor rivalry is the continuation and development of the great revolutionary, labor and combat traditions, traditions of friendship, fraternity, internationalism and patriotism, which were born in the crucible of the revolution and in the high targets of the 5-year plans.

I think I am expressing the general opinion and the general feeling when I say that the working people of Soviet Georgia, like those of all the Transcaucasian republics and all the land of the Soviets, dedicate this labor victory crowned by all-union Challenge Red Banners to the great jubilee—the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth—and the 26th CPSU Congress.

This labor victory will be a fitting crown for that great historical date in the Azerbaijani people's life—the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power, which falls in 1980.

Permit me, dear comrades, to send greetings of fraternal warmth from this high platform to the talented and industrious Azerbaijani people, the Azerbaijan Communist Party and all the working people on the approaching glorious revolutionary jubilee--the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan--and to wish them new victories in communist building.

This year sees the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR.

We are all sincerely glad that Soviet Armenia's jubilee has been crowned with the all-union red banner.

Permit me to greet from this high platform the talented and industrious fraternal Armenian people, the Armenian Communist Party and all the working people and to wish them new victories in building the bright future--communism!

Comrades!

Behind the impressive figures, percentages and trends in Soviet Georgia's economic and social development are real people, labor collectives, the masses, and their exploits, enthusiasm and valor for the sake of tomorrow and a better future.

The selfless labor of the Adzharskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi and Kutaisi, Makharadzevskiy, Abashskiy, Akhmetskiy and Bogdanovskiy rayons, 32 collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions in industry, construction, transport, the services sphere and other sectors, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, including 15 which have been entered on the all-union board of honor at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, have been crowned with well-earned awards from the motherland--they have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Honor and glory to the frontrunners in socialist competition, who have made the weightiest contribution to improving production efficiency and work quality and to the successful fulfillment of the republic's state plan for economic and social development in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Equally good words have been earned by the labor collectives and working people of cities and rayons, of the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, who are the victors in the republican socialist competition in 1979.

I cannot enumerate them all, but the victorious cities and rayons should be named: Zugdidi, Sukhumi, Chiatura, Tkvarcheli and Tskhinvali, and Akhalkalakskiy, Gardabanskiy, Marneulskiy, Telavskiy, Samtredskiy, Zugdidskiy, Khobskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Sagaredzhovskiy, Mtskhetskiy and other rayons, 34 rayons in the republic in all, Zavodskoy, Pervomayskiy and Kirovskiy rayons in the city of Tbilisi, 48 enterprises and organizations and institutions in industry, construction, transport, communications, trade, the services sphere, science and culture, 20 kolkhozes and 11 sovkhoses.

In congratulating the victors in the all-union and republican competition, we express firm confidence that they will consolidate this victorious rhythm and not only adopt the experience of the best, but also analyze in depth existing shortcomings and bottlenecks, bring new production reserves into economic circulation and on that basis cope honorably with the implementation of the socioeconomic program for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrades! The republic's labor victory is all the more honorable in that it was achieved in difficult economic conditions, particularly at the start of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

In the economic sphere last year, like, moreover, all previous years in the 10th Five-Year Plan; was characterized by a significant increase in the volume and growth rate of production, a further reduction in the shortfall against the all-union standard for a number of important indicators of economic development and the strengthening of the role of qualitative factors.

These important processes are expressed above all in the constant increase in the scale of social production and the strengthening of the republic's general economic and industrial potential.

The clearest idea of this is given by the following indicators: in 1979 the volume of the Georgian SSR global social product increased 6.7 percent and exceeded the 1975 level by 31 percent. One of the main parameters of the republic's socioeconomic growth--national income--increased 7 percent last year, and 34.6 percent in the 4 years as a whole. The rate of increase in these indicators is considerably higher than the 5-year plan control figures and corresponding all-union parameters.

The substantial buildup in the republic's economic might over the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan is also indicated by the considerable scale of the absolute increases in the social product, national income and industrial and agricultural output. Suffice it to say that in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan the absolute growth in global social product exceeded the corresponding indicators for the same period in the Ninth Five-Year Plan by 80 percent, while the growth in the national income nearly doubled, the absolute increase in gross industrial output over the first 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan increased 70 percent compared with the same indicator in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the growth in agricultural output increased 220 percent, and so forth.

These figures are, of course, impressive in that they indicate above all the steady growth in Soviet Georgia's economic potential.

The second characteristic of the upsurge in the republic's social production in the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan which has elapsed was the significant improvement in the level of its economic development. This is illustrated most clearly by the substantial increase in indicators of the economic growth per capita: thus national income produced per capita increased 31.4 percent in 1976-1979, while in the corresponding period of the Ninth

Five-Year Plan it increased only 17.8 percent. Social labor productivity increased 31.7 percent as against 20.2 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and so forth. And these and similar parameters of the level of economic development also considerably exceed 5-year plan calculations.

The further industrialization of the republic's economy is indicated by the steady increase in the share of industrial sectors (industry, construction) in the national income produced: from 58.3 percent in 1975 to 60.6 percent 1979, which is on the whole in accordance with the proportions of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The process of the further industrialization of the republic's economy is also manifested in the increase in the proportion of fixed industrial capital in the total volume of fixed production capital in the republic.

The steady increase in social production is determined primarily by industry's progressive development. Last year the volume of industrial production nearly trebled in comparison with 1965. A particularly weighty contribution here has been made during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, in which the average annual growth in industrial production has been 6.8 percent as against 5.7 percent in the corresponding period in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. If it is also taken into account that in 1979 the "weight" of 1 percentage point of growth was 50 percent greater than the indicator for 1974, the penultimate year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, then the real significance of the success achieved becomes even more evident. As a result the share of this leading sector in the republic's national economic complex has increased notably.

This was also promoted to a great extent by the increasing preferential development of industrial sectors determining the rate and scale of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. Such progressive and very necessary machine building subsectors for the republic and the country as instrument making, electronics machine building, the radio industry and others have developed even more rapidly.

A considerable contribution has been made to accelerating the rate of growth of industrial production by sectors producing consumer goods. Targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for production growth rates have been fulfilled and exceeded by the republic's leading industrial ministries--the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan fixed production capital in the national economy increased by nearly one-third.

The positive shifts in the national economy are promoted by successes in capital construction.

The level of employment [uroven zanyatosti] of labor resources is constantly increasing. On the 1979 results this indicator was 84.4 percent as against 83 percent in 1975.

At the same time as a result of the consistent implementation of the party's economic strategy the main factor in the growth of social production in the first 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan was the increase in efficiency.

The increasing preferential growth of social labor productivity compared with capital available per worker led to a substantial increase in return on capital, which increased 8.7 percent in 1976-1979, which is a far higher figure than provided for in the 5-year plan calculations.

As a result of the stepping up of intensification of social production in the republic, the efficiency and quality of utilization of material resources have increased in the republic, which has been reflected in generalized form in a considerable reduction in the materials-intensiveness of the social product.

From what has been said the conclusion can be drawn that in the period of the 5-year plan which has elapsed the republic's production forces have developed on the whole in accordance with the main instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress, which provide for a narrowing of the gap between the republic's level of economic and social development and the average all-union level.

The republic's share of the production of industrial and agricultural products has increased appreciably.

The increasing preferential growth in the main indicators of economic and social development has made it possible to considerably reduce the republic's laggardness in relation to the average all-union level.

In parallel, a systematic increase is taking place in the Georgian SSR's contribution to the all-union economy in practically all the main directions of economic and social development. Thus whereas the republic's share in the production of the country's national income was 1.4 percent in 1972, in 1979 it had increased to nearly 1.7 percent according to preliminary calculations.

A significant feature of the important trend toward an increasing contribution by the republic to the all-union division of labor is the fact that this process is taking place mainly through qualitative shifts and intensive factors for economic growth. This is indicated by the increasing preferential growth in the parameters of the efficiency of social production in the republic compared with average all-union indicators. In 1976-1979 the average annual increase in labor productivity in the republic's industry was 5 percent whereas on average throughout the USSR it was 3.2 percent; in agriculture the figures were 8.3 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.

In 1979 the Georgian SSR took second place among the union republics for the growth rate in labor productivity in industry. The increase in this indicator was 5.8 percent.

It is characteristic that labor productivity in industry, defined in terms of net output (that is, taking into account the new requirements for the planning and evaluation of that indicator), increased 32.7 percent in 1976-1979, as against a calculated 25.4 percent in the 5-year plan.

The republic's contribution to resolving tasks of improving product quality is also increasing steadily.

We view the problem of quality in the wide sense. It implies not only product quality, but also the quality of all our work, including the quality of management, planning, control, the adoption of decisions and their implementation and much more. It is a question of quality not only in the sphere of material production, but also in spiritual life.

However, let us talk about product quality first of all.

In the last 2 years the fundamentally new thing in organizing this work was the transition from individual, disparate measures to an interconnected, systemic and purposeful set of measures, which made it possible to obtain tangible results.

Thus whereas in the first year of the 5-year plan, 1976, the volume of top quality products in the republic as a whole totaled R197 million and the proportion was 3.3 percent, and our republic ranked among the lowest of the union republics in terms of this indicator, in 1979 the proportion was 18 percent, which is 3 percentage points above the socialist pledges adopted. And this insured that our republic took third place for this indicator, after Belorussia and Lithuania.

The republic could have achieved even more tangible results and had real potential for taking second place, but unfortunately this opportunity was not realized.

At present 266 enterprises produce 2,078 types of products bearing the Seal of Quality, and this represents a proportion of 21.2 percent of the total volume of output.

Despite the fact that in 1979 the autonomous republics and autonomous oblast, cities and rayons had a target for producing top quality products for the first time, nearly all of them coped with it successfully.

However, the plan for producing top quality products was not fulfilled by 13 enterprises and organizations of union subordination. At several enterprises the proportion of top quality products is still low and is considerably behind the all-union average.

Improving quality is of great social and economic and, if you like, political significance. Let us take some simple examples. As a result of additional allowance for the Seal of Quality for the KAZ-60SV articulated truck the Kutaisi Truck Plant has increased the volume of product sales by a sum of R1.5 million a year (in 1978 and 1979).

Moreover as a result of the improved operational qualities of the KAZ-60SV articulated truck consumers obtain an annual saving of about R1.5 million.

For the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry as a whole, as a result of the increased proportion of top quality products, the material incentives fund for producing these products increased more than 16-fold in 1977-1979--from R74,000 to R1.2 million.

There are many such examples.

New techniques and new machinery are a guarantee of high quality. In 1980 it is planned to start production of 226 types of new highly productive equipment, machines, instruments, apparatus and other types of industrial products in line with modern demands.

In 1980 we must increase the volume of products bearing the state Seal of Quality to R1.8 billion, that is, R400 million more than last year.

We must resolve this task!

The vast majority of labor collectives and regions of the republic undoubtedly made their contribution to the achievement of high results in the republic's economy for 1979, as well as for the first 4 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. But obviously today we should single out above all the enterprises of our major ministries--the republic's Ministry of Food Industry and Ministry of Light Industry. Suffice it to say that in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan enterprises of the former nearly trebled the absolute growth in output compared with the corresponding indicator for the Ninth Five-Year Plan, while the latter enterprises increased this indicator 80 percent.

It should be said that all the sectors indicated are developing faster than the 5-year plan target.

Unfortunately this cannot be said about many enterprises of union subordination, although they too have substantial potential. The absolute increase in output at these enterprises is falling systematically and playing a less and less significant role in the growth of the republic's industrial output. In 1979 enterprises of union subordination gave the lowest increase in output in the last 7 years, which seriously complicated industry's work last year.

This position again sets us the task of substantially improving the management of enterprises of union subordination and increasing their responsibility for the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges and--most important--for increasing their contribution to overall republican output.

Out of the republic's regions, the weightiest contribution is that made by the cities of Tbilisi and Kutaisi. In the period under review an absolute

increase in volume of output 80 percent greater than the same indicator for the Ninth Five-Year Plan was achieved in Tbilisi's industry, in Kutaisi the increase was 30 percent, in Gori--90 percent, in Zugdidi--110 percent, and so forth. This made it possible still further to step up their role in resolving the important all-republican task mentioned above.

Today it is particularly gratifying to note that 276 industrial enterprises and associations in the republic, or nearly 32 percent of the total number, fulfilled the 5-year plan for the rate of growth of industrial output in 1979, that is, a whole year before the end of the 5-year plan.

Among these enterprises, those which should be named above all are the "Gruznerud" and "Gruzgorhokhimprom" production associations, the Kalinin Founding Equipment Plant, the "Elva" Science-and-Production Association, the Kutaisi Kirov Sewn Goods Production Association, Tbilisi's Cognac Plant and Nos 1, 2 and 3 knitwear factories, the Akhaltsikhe Meat Combine and others.

Moreover we have regions--and there are 25 of them in all--which have also fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan targets for the rate of growth of industrial output. They are the cities of Chiatura, Tkibuli and Tskhaltubo, and 22 rayons, including Khobskiy, Samtredskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Telavskiy, Gardabanskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Marneulskiy, Dmanisskiy, Tskhakayevskiy and many others.

When we define a particular region's or labor collective's contribution to the 5-year plan "coffers" we associate it increasingly not only with their fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, but also with the additional return from each of them in the matter of resolving the specific tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

From the very beginning of last year a very tense situation arose as regards the fulfillment of the annual program for increasing industrial output. A protracted struggle began for the implementation of the year's plan targets and pledges. The main emphasis was transferred to the all-round mobilization of internal reserves and resources for increasing the production of industrial products by every sector, enterprise, city and rayon.

That is why it was stressed with the utmost firmness at the 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum that it must now be a question not only and not so much of the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges, but rather of the additional contribution to be made to increasing the republic's economic potential. At that time by the additional contribution we implied the production of industrial products over and above approved plans and the socialist pledges adopted, that is, increased output mainly from additional reserves.

As is known, by this means potential was found in the regions concerned for additional output worth about R57 million by the end of the year, but only R50 million of this was sold, that is, R7 million less. That happened because by no means all regions and enterprises kept their word.

Without that shortfall of R7 million of additional output last year, the production program for this year would have been appreciably less tense.

The problem of reserves has arisen even more acutely in the current year, in the homestretch of the 5-year plan.

It is now very important for every working person, labor collective, ministry, city and rayon to have a concrete program of action insuring not only the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, but also a certain additional contribution to the implementation of the tasks for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole and the creation of firm economic foundations for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The republic's transport workers earned considerable credit in the fulfillment of socialist pledges by the most important sectors of the national economy in 1979. It must be noted that freight turnover has increased considerably in recent years in all forms of transport.

A significant contribution is made to improving transport work by regional staffs and commissions attached to Georgian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries, departments and major industrial enterprises in the republic, whose activity is coordinated by the Georgian CP Central Committee Republic Commission.

Thanks to the reduction in idle time achieved during 1979, some 5,000 freight cars were released on the republic's territory and carried an additional 300,000 tons of freight.

The improvement in the work of transport, primarily railroad transport, was stimulated by the decisions of the meeting of the Transcaucasus railroad workers' aktiv, with the participation of representatives of party, soviet and economic organs, in May 1979.

At the same time transportation organizations are faced with substantial tasks.

The republic's transportation workers and the above-mentioned commission must continue work in 1980 to reduce stoppages of freightcars, ships and motor vehicles during loading and technical operations; to improve the collaboration between different types of transport; to increase volumes of freight shipped in containers and in packaged form; to improve the safekeeping of freight; to take steps to further increase traffic safety; and to eliminate irrational shipments. It may be said without exaggeration that if the Transcaucasus railroad succeeded in eliminating irrational shipments this would make it possible to release at least 20,000 freightcars each year. And finally it is essential to pay special attention to improving the standard of service in all types of transport.

Comrades!

Our construction and installation workers made an important contribution to the republic's labor victory in winning the Red Banner.

We spoke earlier of the construction workers' feats and great contribution to the republic's industrial development.

It should be noted that this year the tasks facing the collectives of construction and installation organizations and construction materials and construction industry enterprises are growing sharply. The commissioning of major new capacities must be insured in all sectors of the national economy--for the extraction of 250,000 tons of manganese ore and the production of 100,000 tons of ferromanganese at the Zestafoni Ferroalloys Plant and 420,000 tons of pig iron at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant--and we must construct 16.5 km [as published] of second track on the Tbilisi-Khashuri-Samtredia line, tea factories with a capacity of 15,000 tons, wine factories for processing 35,00 tons of grapes and rabbit raising and meat and dairy complexes. We must construct a total of over 1 million square meters of housing, schools and children's preschool institutions and vocational and technical colleges, and health care projects with 1,980 hospital beds and a great many other social establishments must be commissioned.

The fulfillment of this strenuous program demands that the efforts of all construction and installation workers and party and soviet organs be focused without delay on insuring the unconditional commissioning of production capacities of prime significance for the development of the economy and the improvement of the welfare of our republic's working people.

Primarily it is essential to make every effort to complete work on projects not commissioned last year.

Considerable funds earmarked for the development of certain sectors, including housing construction, have not been put to full use.

The improvement of the quality of housing construction remains an acute problem.

Much has been done, but still more has to be done.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Gosstroy, the Ministry of Construction Materials, the Ministry of Construction, planning organizations and other ministries and departments concerned have failed to achieve a substantial breakthrough in this question and there are still many deviations from models and standards of quality.

The Georgian CP Central Committee demands that construction workers and all interested ministries, state committees, departments and planning organizations achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for both the quantity and quality of housing.

It is essential to insure that the increase in the commissioning of fixed capital outstrips the growth of capital investments, which in turn will cause a reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction and create every condition for the fulfillment of the year's plan target for the assimilation of capital investments in line with the indications of the 25th party congress.

Comrades!

Today from this lofty tribune we address words of warm thanks from all the people to the glorious working class--the main production force of society--the builder of communism!

The growth of the republic's industrial might, the growth of the new construction sites of communism--this is the work of the hands and hearts, physical, mental and moral force and inexhaustible revolutionary energy of the glorious working class!

Comrades! The Challenge Red Banner has been won not only by the successes of the republic's socialist industry. The rural workers made a big contribution to this labor victory.

The main feature of the development of the republic's agriculture over the past years of the 10th Five-Year Plan has been the trend toward the steady growth of the gross output of arable farming and stockraising. Over this period average annual gross output was 32.1 percent higher than the same indicator for the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

As always, a large part of the republic's victory in all-union socialist competition for 1979 was played by the glorious rural workers, who have had to selflessly overcome complex climatic conditions virtually every year throughout the 10th Five-Year Plan. Judge for yourselves. In 1975-1976 heavy frosts caused tremendous damage to vines and other perennial crops. The next year was marked by unprecedented torrential rains which flooded vast expanses of the Kolkhida valley. The years 1978-1979 were marked by frequent hail damage and a severe, prolonged drought as a result of which about 50,000 hectares grain and pulse crops suffered or died.

In this situation the Georgian CP Central Committee and party organs at local level, guided by the instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev regarding the need to direct communists and all rural workers toward the solution of complex tasks under any weather conditions, even the most unfavorable, did a great deal of organizational and mass political work to mobilize manpower and physical resources, which made it possible not only to insure the main agricultural products but also to produce above-plan output worth almost R500 million. This in turn favorably influenced the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan by the republic's processing industry, as mentioned earlier.

Average annual gross output over the past 4 years exceeded the corresponding figure for the Ninth Five-Year Plan by 32.1 percent, which is almost three times the average all-union growth and 3 percent higher than the level planned for the end of the 5-year plan.

The wonderful masters of the tea plantations increased the crop yield to 8,100 kg and reached a point where, as early as May this year, having harvested the first 20,000 tons of leaf tea, they will thereafter be working toward the 11th Five-Year Plan. The tea growers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR and Makharadzevskiy, Zugidakiy, Tsalendzhikskiy, Gegachkorskiy, Chkhorotskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Khobakiy and Chokhatazurskiy rayons and indeed all rayons which grow tea made a great contribution to this achievement.

The glorious Georgian citrus fruit growers achieved even more impressive results, selling the state 766,000 tons of citrus fruits in the first 4 years as against a 5-year plan target of 630,000 tons, thus already exceeding the prescribed volume of procurements by 136,000 tons last year; consequently, everything the citrus fruit growers procure this year will be credited to the next 5-year plan. We wholeheartedly congratulate the workers of the Adzharskaya ASSR, the Abkhazskaya ASSR and Makharadzevskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Khobakiy and other rayons and all the republic's citrus fruit growers on this great and deserved success.

In recent years the renowned masters of the grape vine have also been achieving stable successes. Even under the hard weather conditions of the past 2 years they have been able to sell the state 67,700 tons of grapes over and above the plan and thus considerably reduce the shortfall in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan which had emerged in the first 2 years. Akhmet-skiy, Sagaredzhovskiy, Kvarelskiy, Telavskiy, Lagodeskiy, Marneulskiy, Mtskhetskii, Bolnisskiy, Kapskiy, Goriyskiy, Samtredskiy, Mayakovskiy, Terzholskiy, Tsagerskiy and other rayons of the republic coped successfully with the fulfillment of the grape procurement plan.

This year's targets in viticulture are very complex and crucial. To fully make up the shortfall which emerged in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan we must sell the state at least 770,000 tons of grapes this year against a plan figure of 650,000 tons. Is this possible or not? This task may at first glance seem difficult to resolve but if you consider that in the past 4 years our grape growers have been able to reduce the degree of thinning out of plantings from 21.7 percent to 15.8 percent and to establish 31,200 hectares of new plantations and also considering the good conditions for vine over wintering and the state of the vines we are sure that there is an opportunity this year to produce at least 900,000 tons of grapes of which--given well-organized work with the population and the use of a powerful lever like raising purchase prices for grapes--it is possible and necessary to sell the state the necessary amount of this produce to fulfill the 5-year plan.

We should dwell in particular on a traditional sector of our agriculture-- fruit growing. Although the fruit purchase plan for the first 4 years was fulfilled by only 99.6 percent, and the shortfall was only 5,600 tons, in this sector we do not have a clear-cut purposeful long-term program for either increasing fruit production or consolidating the material and

technical base of this very important sector. Therefore it is not surprising that the plans for establishing new orchards are regularly underfulfilled. Meanwhile the Ministry of Agriculture is in practice doing little to strengthen the material and technical base. Processing industry capacity remains inadequate, particularly in the industrial fruit growing zone, as a result of which a large amount of the produce grown is lost. Many rayon leaders persistently raised questions of uprooting exhausted old plantings and flattening new ones, promising in exchange a considerable increase in yield from remaining areas. They obtained consent and as a result in the past 5 years the area planted to fruit has been reduced by 8,000 hectares. Although at the same time 18,700 hectares has been planted, the yield has unfortunately increased by only 0.6 quintals, and on irrigated areas it has even fallen 4.3 quintals.

The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Ministry of Agriculture must investigate in detail the situation which has taken shape in fruit growing, elaborate a specific long-term program and insure regular monitoring of its implementation.

Despite the fact that the republic annually overfulfills its grain procurement plans, underfulfillment of the plans for the production of this very important food crop has become a regular occurrence, which has an impact not only on the farms' economies but also on the provision of full-value feed for stockraising.

As you know, in the republic there is no possibility of expanding the area sown to grain crops and increasing gross harvests on this basis. Moreover, there is an observable trend toward an annual reduction in this area through the expansion of planting of perennial crops. This is why the problem of raising the grain crop yield requires the most serious attention from us all. Here, together with improving the general standard of arable farming, improving selection and seed breeding and revising the structure of sown areas, an important part should be played by the implementation of all those measures connected with the introduction of new corn growing technology on 10,000 hectares and also the strictest observance of discipline of all components of agricultural production.

The republic's vegetable and potato growers, who as a whole are coping successfully with procuring and selling produce, shipping it to the all-union reserve and laying in stocks for winter storage, merit a good assessment and kind words. Many inhabitants of our cities and industrial centers believe absolutely correctly—and we fully agree with them—that it is no longer possible to tolerate the fact that stores sometimes sell an incomplete range of vegetables and potatoes of poor quality. We can boldly state that the republic can insure year-round and smooth supplies of this valuable food produce to the population of the cities, industrial centers and resorts.

The time has now come to resolve a second social task which I would say is no less important—the task of sharply improving the quality and range of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes sold in our stores. We must embark

in unison on the solution of this task--party, soviet and agricultural organs, production, procurement and trade workers together. And we have the right to expect a radical improvement in this matter as early as this year.

All work in the sphere of development of stockraising in the current 5-year plan has proceeded under the flag of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th (1975) Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum. In the intervening years the volume of state purchases of meat, milk, eggs and wool has increased at rates in excess of the plenum's instructions.

However, all is not well with respect to very important indicators determining the standard of development and quality of stockraising such as the cow, sheep and laying hen population, animal productivity and the state of the feed base. Although fodder production in the republic is growing every year the fodder base still fails to meet stockraising's requirements in terms of quantity and quality.

This is why all these questions of the development of stockraising are constantly at the center of the attention of the republic's directive organs. However, the struggle for a sharp boost to stockraising and the intensification of control over the work of livestock units and complexes, poultry factories and fodder producing units has unfortunately not yet become the main concern of many party committees and local soviet and people's deputies.

One more problem in the republic's agriculture and an important one in our view--is work to improve the financial situation of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm organizations and enterprises. In recent years the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's government have carried out a number of important measures to normalize our farms' financial situation. These include writing off overdue bank debts, writing off and extending overdue bank credits, raising purchase prices for a number of agricultural products, rendering financial aid from the republic budget to supplement circulating capital and so forth. All this has produced positive results. According to preliminary figures the profit obtained by the republic's sovkhoses increased by R12.6 million last year, totaling R46.6 million. The number of sovkhoses running at a loss fell by 33, or 687 kolkhozes; 649 obtained a net revenue of R123.2 million.

At the same time the financial situation of many farms remains strained. The Ministry of Agriculture and its organs locally have still not radically restructured work in order to achieve the complete normalization of the financial situation of agricultural enterprises and organizations, while the involvement of many rayons party and soviet organs in these questions is only superficial and not knowledgeable.

The republic's agriculture is faced with great tasks. Their successful solution is a matter of prime economic, political and social importance.

We voice the firm conviction that the rural workers will cope honorably with the stepped-up program for the fifth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

A comprehensive program for the mechanization of manual labor in industry, agriculture, construction and some sectors of the services sphere has now been finalized. A great deal of fruitful work has been done covering a broad range of measures—from experimental verification of the methods of compiling the program in leading national economic sectors to the elaboration of the program itself in the republic's Gosplan.

Almost all our oblast, city, rayon and primary party organizations, a large number of scientific research institutions and almost the entire technical intelligentsia of the republic took part in compiling this program.

Today we are already able to speak of certain results from the work which has been done.

The program envisages the transfer of over 70,000 people from manual to mechanized labor in the republic's national economy as a whole and about 15,000 people from heavy manual labor to normal and mechanized labor, which is equivalent to releasing over 100,000 people. The implementation of this program will require expenditure from all financial sources of about R600 million for an annual saving of over R130 million.

Special mention should be made of measures planned in the sphere of mechanization of manual labor in agriculture. In the next few years about 40,000 rural workers will be transferred to mechanized labor, and the number of workers released will reach the equivalent of 25 percent of the number of people employed in agriculture.

This program is to be a most important component part of the plan for the republic's economic and social development plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan and will be a policy document for all our ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations.

The accelerated growth of social production and the increase in its efficiency formed a firm basis for the purposeful implementation of the course aimed at further improving the people's well-being.

In 1979, as is known, the further increase in the wages of middle-wage earners in sectors in the nonproduction sphere envisaged by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions was completed. In 1976-1979 over 500,000 workers in these sectors received wage raises.

In this period of the 5-year plan the wages of workers and employees increased by 16.5 percent as against a 5-year plan target of 14.7 percent, and the earnings of kolkhoz members increased correspondingly by 46.2 percent as against 20.2 percent. A considerable increase was obtained in the volume of trade turnover and the sale of consumer services.

The achievements in the sphere of raising living standards are expressed in generalized form in the continuous growth of real per capita incomes, which in 1976-1979 increased 19.1 percent as against 17.1 percent according to the 5-year plan calculations.

The population's purchasing power has increased, as has the satisfaction of its spending power.

In recent years the republic's party organization, soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations have been devoting great attention to questions of improving trade and consumer services for the population and the hundreds of thousands of holiday-makers and tourists who visit our republic every year.

The rates of development of these sectors are overtaking average all-union rates, which is helping to gradually eliminate our lag in terms of the level of retail trade turnover and consumer services per inhabitant.

While noting these successes, at the same time we are obliged to pay unremitting attention to all the unresolved problems existing in these sectors and above all to the quality of trade and consumer services for the population, which does not yet meet the increased demands of the time.

In both trade and consumer services for the population the agenda still includes the intensification of the combating of violations and abuses and the improvement of the standard of services to the consumer everywhere, which obliges leaders in this sector and all party and soviet organs to sharply improve educational and all cadre work in sectors of the service sphere and on this basis to bring about the desired improvement in the quality of services for the population.

Comrades!

Today's celebrations are devoted to the successes of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. It is natural to ask the question: How do things stand in the current, fifth and final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan? What are the results of the first 2 months of 1980?

Georgian SSR industry fulfilled the production plan by 101.5 percent in January and February 1980. The volume of industrial production increased by 7.4 percent in comparison with January and February 1979 which is higher by 1.4 points than what was achieved in the corresponding period last year and 1.5 points better than the planned increase for this period.

The level of labor productivity rose by 6 percent in comparison with the previous year, which is 1.2 points higher than what was achieved in the same period last year. The percentage of production growth achieved through labor productivity growth was also greater than last year--82 as against 80 percent.

At the same time it should be noted that the year did not begin successfully everywhere. In the period under review a number of the republic's ministries and departments and also enterprises of union ministries failed to fulfill plan targets in terms of both production volume and sales and output in physical terms.

If you consider that as a whole the republic's industry has to insure a growth rate of 8.4 percent in 1980 as against an annual plan figure of 7.7 percent, it will become obvious that the rate achieved for January and February is clearly insufficient for the implementation of the task set for the republic's industry for 1980, which in the current year is more strenuous than in all the previous years.

The slow growth in production volume is mainly caused by the failure to fulfill plan targets for the volume of gross output in January and February by such major enterprises and associations as the Rustavi Chemical Plant, the Zestafoni Gruzakabel Plant, the Kvaisi Mining Administration, the Tsnori Mechanical Factory and others. As a result of the lag in the fulfillment of the plan targets by these enterprises the plan for January and February as a whole was not fulfilled by enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. The Ministry of the Construction Materials industry was among the ministries and departments under union-republic jurisdiction which did not fulfill the plan for industrial production in January and February 1980.

One of the main reasons for failure to fulfill the plan was unsatisfactory material and technical supply.

We are alarmed at the decline in average daily production in comparison with the volume achieved in the fourth quarter of 1979 in the systems of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Local Industry and certain other ministries and departments.

Enterprises of the All-Union Machine Building Ministries, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have been set the task of seeking out—under conditions of a strained balance of metal, fuel-energy and other resources and increased mobilization—internal reserves for the growth and improvement of production.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, as is known, singled out and concretized our republic's key national economic problems whose consistent solution must insure the fulfillment of the plan targets and pledges for 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole and the creation of the necessary reserve for the realization of strategic goals in the more distant future.

The on-schedule fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges for the current year will be of decisive significance for the success of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The socialist pledges for 1980 make provision for declaring this year a year of Lenin-style and shock work, achieving the highest industrial production growth rates in the current 5-year plan--8.4 percent as against an average annual growth rate for the 4 previous years of 6.8 percent--and thus insuring the fulfilling of the 10th Five-Year Plan pledges, by increasing the volume of industrial output in terms of 5-year plan results by 41 percent.

In the current year the need to mobilize to the maximum reserves for increasing and improving production and raising its efficiency is growing still further and through this we must obtain as a minimum approaching R200 million of above plan industrial output. We must unconditionally fulfill and over-fulfill the socialist pledges for the procurement of 470,000 tons of green tea and 770,000 tons of grapes and scale great heights in construction and other spheres of the national economy.

It is essential to subordinate all our work to the accomplishment of the combat tasks indicated.

What difficulties and shortcomings must be overcome and what reserves must be put at the service of the national economy?

These are primarily the lag in the development of a number of important sectors behind the 5-year plan targets, the inefficient utilization of the economic potential created, the fragmentation of resources, delays in starting up new capacities and slow rates of scientific and technical progress and of raising the standard in the corresponding sectors of the national economy and so on.

Above all, we must persistently and consistently pursue a course of raising management efficiency and work quality, tightening discipline and increasing accountability at every level of leadership.

Much will depend on how far we are able to strengthen organizational work to discover and utilize internal production reserves and to develop the working people's creative initiative in their respective cities and rayons, ministries and departments, and enterprises and associations. In this regard a definite work system has evolved in the republic. Every year, as is well known, we send to every region in the republic Georgian CP Central Committee workers groups with special skills to help local party, soviet and economic organs to discover internal reserves for additional production and to determine specific ways of utilizing them in all a particular rayon's or city's enterprises. This is followed by work to mobilize these reserves and draw them into production. And such work helps us considerably to solve the tasks set in developing industrial production.

But whereas organizational work in this sphere is on the whole well organized at republic level, this cannot be said of regional and sector components of the economy's leadership. At any rate, in far from every region or every ministry and department is organizational and mass political work in this sphere consistent and purposeful.

There are no territorial or sector systems in the work being done to discover and utilize additional reserves for increasing production.

It is worse still when some rayons and cities which are failing to fulfill 5-year plan targets for developing industrial production have failed to create the necessary atmosphere of responsibility and concern at the state of affairs in industry and for the fate of a territorial 5-year plan.

It is very important to insure further increase in the organizational role of our interdepartmental economic organs, particularly of course Gosplan, Gossnab, the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the State Committee for Prices, banking establishments and their respective local organs. They all have great potential and highly-skilled specialists and can do much more to purposefully regulate the economic mechanism at both republic and territorial level.

This formulation of the question calls for a decisive break with long-established traditions and an improvement in the aforementioned organizations' work style and methods.

In recent years a number of important measures have been implemented aimed at improving the republic system of administering scientific and technical progress.

The Presidium of the Republic Academy of Sciences, the Georgian State Committee for Science and Technology, Gosplan, a number of ministries and departments, party committees and collectives of staffers in scientific research, planning and design and technological organizations are working hard and reasonably fruitfully in the aforementioned spheres. As a result of the work done direct business contacts between scientific organizations and production enterprises have become more frequent and there has been a marked trend toward integrating the efforts of scientific research and planning and design organizations which are frequently under the jurisdiction of different departments with regard to major scientific and technical problems and so forth.

And it must be pointed out that this has yielded positive results.

But there are also shortcomings. Many of our scientific research and planning and design organizations are working inefficiently and unproductively. As a rule the time it takes to introduce the results of completed scientific development projects and the achievements of progressive Soviet and foreign technology is intolerably long. You do not have to go far to find an example.

Just take the process for producing copper powder and manganese dioxide developed by our scientists. As a result of insuperable obstacles created by what can only be described as production bureaucrats the experimental installation which was built was mothballed and it was declared that the

development project had no prospects. Experiments were resumed only a few years ago and, as is now well known, successfully completed. Unfortunately, even now there are frequent cases of this kind of attitude to scientific proposals.

Today we are also faced in all its magnitude with the problem of insuring a substantial increase in the efficiency of the work of scientific research, planning and design and technological organizations and of substantially reducing, by at least between one-quarter and one-half, the time which elapses "from the inception of an idea to its industrial assimilation."

I presume there will be a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on all these questions at a Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum in the near future.

I must dwell in particular on reserves for making more rational use of existing fixed capital and production capacities as an extremely important part of the economic potential created by the republic. Suffice it to say that increasing the return on capital in the republic's industry by just 1 percent would make it possible to produce R98 million worth of output from existing production areas without additional capital investment.

Despite this, to judge by the figures for 1975-1979, we have in practice not yet managed even to stabilize, let alone raise, the level of return on capital (in terms of gross output) achieved in 1975.

According to rough calculations, the workload of production apparatus in the republic's industry is on average no more than 75 percent of capacity.

According to the most modest calculations by the republic Gosplan, the achievement of the corresponding union average indicators for the utilization of production capacities in textile industry enterprises under the Georgian SSR Ministry of Light Industry would make it possible to increase this ministry's production by R150 million through this reserve alone.

The important reserve of expediting the commissioning and startup of production capacities at new projects is also underestimated in our republic.

Heightening cadres' responsibility and strengthening discipline in every workplace and in every sector of work are a major reserve for accelerating production growth and improving economic management efficiency.

A number of new forms and new methods have emerged in the everyday struggle to strengthen socialist discipline. These innovations affect almost every sphere of life.

However, despite what has been achieved, there are still considerable problems in the questions of strengthening discipline in this important direction of our long-term strategy. At many enterprises, although there are considerable violations of labor discipline, effective measures are not taken against the violators.

The discipline statistics also provide much more information to prompt serious reflection.

Plan discipline is not entirely as it should be in our republic.

Frequent changes are often made to plan indicators, especially toward the end of the year, because of enterprises' failure to fulfill their original plans.

In 1979 production levels were lowered by 174 enterprises, whose output fell R115 million short of the actual level achieved the preceding year.

According to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the improvement of labor discipline is a reserve for increasing public wealth which requires no capital investment but can yield a great and rapid return.

Ministries, departments and enterprises and organization leaders must concretize their tasks in this direction.

The improvement of management and planning is a major reserve for accelerating our economy's growth and increasing its balance and efficiency. So it is necessary to be more persistent in introducing new economic management methods and switching to an updated economic mechanism.

Much work is being carried out in the republic in accordance with the resolutions on improving planning adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

In ministries, departments, enterprises and associations comprehensive plans of measures to prepare for the switch to the new system have been devised and are being implemented, special working commissions have been formed and a series of lectures, seminars and practical classes is being held on questions of the new resolutions. The republic's Gosplan has joined actively in this work and is coordinating all preparatory work and giving practical assistance to ministries, departments and associations.

The practical preparation of enterprises, associations and economic organizations for the switch to the new economic management system has begun in the republic.

As a result of the analysis that has been carried out and the preparatory calculations, clear deficiencies of coordination and omissions have been revealed in production and economic activity, and these must be eliminated before the switch to the new system.

This is promoted by enterprise registration documents [pasporta], which have now been elaborated in many production collectives. For instance, the republic's Ministry of Light Industry, without waiting to receive from the union ministry registration documents revised to take into account the

sector's peculiarities, organized the elaboration of these extremely important documents for the enterprises and associations under its jurisdiction. At present the ministry is carefully approving the registration documents submitted by many enterprises.

All the work to prepare enterprises and organizations for the switch to the new economic management methods has been well organized in Tbilisi's Leninskiy Rayon--the rayon party organization's experience in the sphere of improving the economic mechanism was recently approved by the Georgian CP Central Committee.

At the same time it should be noted that it is by no means everywhere that the importance of the new economic management setup has been so profoundly assessed or that the due responsibility is felt for the preparations for the switch to the new planning system.

The 11th Five-Year Plan is not far away, and from next year it is necessary to start implementing the system of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on this issue.

Both at the center and at local level party committees and soviet, planning, financial and economic organs must go more deeply into the essence of the processes of restructuring the economic mechanism that are underway, actively influence them and really control them.

The policy of thrift and the struggle against negligence and all kinds of losses in the national economy must occupy the central place in the system of measures to raise economic management efficiency.

Every region, every sector must have a comprehensive program of activity by party, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and people's control organs to further intensify the struggle for economy, thrift and the utilization of all reserves and must unswervingly implement this program.

The practice of resolving urgent national economic tasks shows that without the rational and economical expenditure of raw and other materials and energy resources it is impossible to successfully scale the great heights of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

From this stems one of the most important tasks of ideological education work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in labor collectives--to instill in every working person a careful attitude toward the expenditure of raw materials, fuel and other materials and a sense of being the real master of production, and to raise the standard of leadership and improve the organization of socialist competition for the sake of saving material and energy resources in every possible way.

To achieve this aim it is necessary to develop broad explanatory work among the working people, using all the mass news and propaganda media, about the

observance of a strict and consistent policy of thrift. Propagandists in the political enlightenment and economic education system must give enterprise and organization workers and employees specific practical assistance in elaborating and implementing individual pledges for saving raw and other materials and fuel.

Communists are a self-critical breed. We are speaking today of shortcomings and unsolved problems. But this is fundamentally new talk, quite different from 7 years ago, say. Today we are speaking from the vantage point of the new tasks that we need to resolve in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and in the long term, from the standpoint of the new stage in our republic's development. From a standpoint where any feelings of smugness and complacency, any feeling that we can rest on our laurels, must be regarded as vicious, dangerous and harmful.

Today all our organizational, mass political and ideological work must be based on the current national economic tasks. Specific measures must be devised and implemented to further improve the organization of socialist competition, and its qualitative indicators must be geared to the struggle to fulfill the counterplans.

Through the full use of reserves, manpower resources, and scientific and technical achievements, a strict policy of thrift, an implacable struggle against laxity, negligence and slovenliness, and the efficient use of progressive management and labor organization methods, further labor productivity growth and the effective acceleration of production intensification must be achieved.

What is needed in order to scale these difficult heights is the greatest effort in all sectors of our economic building and the creation of an atmosphere of high exactingness and organization and a creative attitude to work in every production cell.

At the start of the year the Georgian CP Central Committee issued an appeal to all the republic's working people setting forth the economic tasks for the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. At rallies and meetings in production collectives working people have adopted new, stepped-up pledges and put forward a whole series of valuable initiatives. We have obtained a considerable amount, a substantial sociopolitical and economic return on the appeal. But in this connection I want to focus attention on something else. It is only in the process of thoughtful, painstaking everyday organizational work that the spark of a valuable innovation can become the flame of mass competition.

Today effective leadership of socialist competition requires a qualitatively new standard of competence, a qualitatively new organizational standard. A scientific, creative standard.

Competition for a fitting welcome to the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth is now widespread in our republic, as it is throughout the

country. Individual leading production workers, the collectives of entire shops and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are reporting the early fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and working people who have particularly distinguished themselves are being awarded honorary Lenin certificates. These awards must be turned into most important political campaigns. We must place every working person, every leading worker who has distinguished himself, on a pedestal and insure that the height of the pedestal accords with the working person's place and significance in the country's life.

Working people's broad participation in production management is one of the main directions in developing socialist democracy. Therefore we must make better, more rational and more efficient use of such time-tested forms of our democracy as workers meetings, permanent production conferences, and people's control points and groups, and at the same time seek and find new forms. Encouraging results have been produced by the experimental use in a number of the republic's industrial and agricultural enterprises of the principle of electivity in selecting leaders for various administrative posts. This experiment will be continued and expanded.

In order to consolidate the rapid pace of work that has been assumed it is necessary not only to adopt the experience of the best workers but also to profoundly analyze omissions, errors and bottlenecks.

We have still not been able to organize an economic management system making it possible to work without laggards.

We must all, comrades, see with a proprietorial eye how work can best be organized in every workplace, shop, design office, on construction projects and in the fields and livestock units and get the message through to every working person, every communist, every member of society.

Scientific labor organization has still not been properly applied in all sectors of the national economy and the level of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes is not high enough. There are still numerous cases where people have a poor workload, especially in a number of agricultural and construction organizations.

It should be noted that on the whole the problem of making fuller and more rational use of manpower resources still remains acute in our republic.

The role of the local soviets, trade unions and Komsomol organization must steadily increase in the organizational work to mobilize regional reserves for raising and improving production in all sectors.

The Soviet elections ended just recently. It is important now to make full use of voters' labor and political enthusiasm and to adopt for unswerving fulfillment the instructions they gave to candidates during the election meetings and rallies.

Our trade unions have made a great contribution to the republic's labor victory.

The trade unions are now a tremendous, influential force in both city and countryside. The trade unions are a real school of economic management, a school for strengthening and expanding socialist democracy, a school of communism for hundreds of thousands of millions of working people, a school for strengthening discipline and developing socialist competition.

We hope that in the 5th and final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan the trade unions will make a fitting contribution to successfully implementing the 10th Five-Year Plan targets.

Last year the republic's Lenin Komsomol was presented with a high motherland award--the Order of Lenin. This award marked the achievements of all generations of Georgia's Komsomol young workers, rural young people, the young intelligentsia, students and schoolchildren in every sector of communist labor, construction, study and struggle.

It is hard to overrate the contribution made by the republic's Komsomol to young people's communist education, to fulfilling the current and long-term plans of the party and people and to molding a communist world outlook in the republic's young men and women.

Part of its people's flesh and blood, the reliable assistant and reserve of Lenin's great party, our future and our hope, the Lenin Komsomol, together with the communists, is always the first to scale the heights of the 5-year plan; the Komsomol is always wherever things are difficult; the Komsomol is always wherever the party is. And where the party is there is victory and success!

The Komsomol learns from the party the art of winning! This is the guarantee of new successes for the Lenin Komsomol!

There can be no doubt that the contribution by the republic's Komsomol to the 5th and final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan will be still weightier and more appreciable.

The whole course of the republic party organization's struggle to improve the moral and psychological climate has paved the way for a qualitatively new stage in the offensive against the antipodes of our society that hamper headway.

That is the logic of our life and struggle. We do not tolerate today what we tolerated yesterday, and we will not tolerate tomorrow what we tolerate today.

The struggle to strengthen labor discipline in the light of the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution must be waged more intensively and purposefully.

In evaluating leaders' activity it is necessary to proceed from the premise that they are just as responsible for the state and strengthening of labor discipline as for the fulfillment of the plan targets.

Comrades!

Not just the representatives of our glorious working class, kolkhoz peasantry and scientific and technical intelligentsia, but also the best representatives of the creative intelligentsia, scientists, literary figures, artists, teachers, agronomists, physicians and representatives of all detachments of the intelligentsia, who made a tremendous contribution to fulfilling the targets of the 4th year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, are taking part in our holiday, a holiday of labor and creativity.

From this lofty rostrum I want to express wholehearted nationwide gratitude to the Soviet intelligentsia for its inspired, creative work and for devoting its talent and energy to the cause of communism, the cause of the party and people!

The Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers recently instituted the "Annals of the 5-Year Plan" state bonus to provide incentives for literary figures and artists who make a substantial contribution to creating the artistic annals of the era. A group of scientists have been awarded Georgian SSR state prizes.

Profound consciousness of their involvement in partywide affairs and an ardent desire to form a single formation with the millions-strong army of 5-year plan working people and to participate directly in socialist competition motivate our masters of creative writing, sculpture, painting, music, theater and cinema.

We await talented new works from our literary figures and artists, works worthy of our people and our era, summoning us to new achievements and asserting the bright communist ideals.

Comrades!

Representatives of our glorious armed forces are present in this hall today. That is natural.

The servicemen of the Red Banner Transcaucasus military and border districts take the most active part in solving the extremely important tasks facing our republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The contribution of the Transcaucasus servicemen is a constant and substantial factor in all our successes in developing Georgia's national economy and in all our labor deeds and achievements.

We particularly appreciate the fact that, while fulfilling the complex and responsible tasks of reliably protecting our motherland's southern borders

and improving the combat readiness and military skill, the Transcaucasus Military and Border District Command and political organs always find opportunities to offer practical, concrete assistance to the republic's working people in solving particular national economic issues and display vital interest in the successful implementation by Georgia's urban and rural working people of the 10th Five-Year Plan targets and in the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Glory to Soviet servicemen, the soldiers of peace, democracy and socialism!

We are living in troubled times when the forces of imperialism, reaction and militarism are again dreaming of returning to cold war times.

The present international situation confronts us with the task of heightening the masses' revolutionary vigilance and increasing the republic's contribution to further strengthening the economic potential and defense might of our great socialist power--the USSR.

The best way to increase the republic's contribution to the unionwide economy is to fulfill and overfulfill the plans, counterplans and socialist pledges of the 5th and final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the long-term plans for the 11th and 12th 5-year plans and the foreseeable future.

It is a matter of honor for the Georgian CP and all the republic's working people to raise still higher the banner of socialist competition and to successfully complete the 10th, jubilee 5-year plan, the 5-year plan of efficiency and quality!

The dialectics of labor, the dialectics of the continuity of 5-year plans mean that only a successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan creates the basis for guarantees and the certainty that the 11th Five-Year Plan will be implemented without fail!

This year, 1980, is a year of accelerated preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and, in the republic, for the 26th congress of Georgia's party organization.

There can be no doubt that Soviet Georgia's working people, all the nations and nationalities populating the republic, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, rallied closely around our party's Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that faithful Leninist Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, will be their heroic labor scale all the heights of the 10th Five-Year Plan and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress!

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that Soviet Georgia, awarded a

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, Challenge Red Banner for the seventh straight time, will raise still higher that cherished banner, symbol of the triumph of communist labor, and will travel the Leninist course signposted by the party to the new heights of the 11th and 12th 5-year plans, to new achievements, to the summits of communism!

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UZBEK EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Professor and Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Abduganiyev, Director of the Uzbek Branch of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems' Scientific Research Institute of Labor, and Candidate of Economic Sciences G. Azbukin, sector chief: "Improving Labor Efficiency"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" proposes the broadest possible participation of the workers in carrying out the intent of the economic program. "We must learn to fight more effectively to increase efficiency," points out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And the main thing in the fight to increase efficiency is people, their skill, mood at work, high principles and business-like attitude at all levels of production.

Unfortunately, there are still quite a few labor collectives in the republic which are not meeting their plans. They are to blame for the fact that Uzbekistan industry has not been able to increase production volume in accordance with the growing potential, for a shortfall of many millions of rubles worth of output. That is why, given introduction of the new system of economic indicators, it is necessary to reveal existing shortcomings, in order to eliminate the possibility that they might be repeated.

The presence of shortcomings is reflected first of all in the generalizing indicator of social production efficiency, the rates of growth and level of labor productivity. Therefore, industry and the entire national economy are now faced with the task of closing all channels of losses. The problem of losses of materials and labor resources is not only an economic problem, but also an important political problem impacting directly on the mood and labor activeness of production workers.

The significance of labor productivity growth can be judged from the following example. Today, a one-percent rise in labor productivity nationwide is equivalent to increasing output by more than five billion rubles. Such is the scale of our economy today on whose background any kind of loss is

especially perceptible. However, it must painfully be pointed out that last year, some enterprises of the republic had lower labor productivity than in the preceding period.

Among the causes of this slowing of the rate of labor productivity growth, one of the most important is the decrease in discipline, order and organization in production. At his time, V. I. Lenin warned that "equipment prescribes unconditionally the strictest discipline and greatest accuracy when each person does that portion of the work indicated to him, at the risk of stopping the entire job, damaging machinery or spoiling the product." And it is today all the more important that self-discipline, organization and unswerving observance of labor discipline become law for each worker and employee.

At the same time, the number of absences per worker in republic industry remains high, especially at enterprises of agricultural machine building, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry and Ministry of Light Industry. For this reason alone, republic industry loses hundreds of thousands of man-days each year.

According to time-and-motion studies made at a number of enterprises, workers in the basic shops used only 80-85 percent of their time in carrying out shift assignments, and the figure is 60-65 percent for certain shops. In this regard, 70-90 percent of the losses of working time do not depend on the workers themselves, but are associated with shortcomings in labor organization, especially in planning and servicing production.

And it was for good reason that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree gave a special place to collective forms of labor organization, in particular to the brigade form, which must become the basic one in the 11th Five-Year Plan. This form of labor organization is especially attractive because of the high level of mutual responsibility of collective members for end work results.

Unfortunately, payment sometimes does not correspond to output in collectives drawn up on such principles of labor organization. In particular, the average output per worker in contractor brigades of the republic Ministry of Construction in 1978 was 51.8 percent higher than for the ministry as a whole, but the wages of workers in such collectives turned out to be 5.5 percent lower than the average level.

In order to widely disseminate progressive forms of labor organization and introduce everything new and advanced, we need the collective participation of workers, specialists and representatives of all enterprise services. It was in precisely this way, on the basis of personal (brigade) creative worker plans, that a system for increasing production efficiency was set up at the Tashkent Standard-Unit Machine Tool Plant. This enterprise's method consists of a scientifically substantiated complex of labor planning at each workplace. A lead production assignment is set for each worker whose labor is subject to rate-setting; that assignment is based on the average hourly

output actually achieved by him and the planned labor productivity growth, improved work quality and economy in material resources. Detailed analysis of the fulfillment of personal plans has become the main substance of foremen and shop chief reports on work in the preceding 24-hour period at the plant.

The experience of leading enterprises shows that labor productivity growth outlined by each person in the personal creative plans must in the aggregate yield an increment in production volume under the state plan. But the volume of output obtained as a result of the compilation of personal worker plans must correspond to shop plans, which in turn determine the planned output volume of the plant as a whole. Such a system permits linking the activity of the entire plant to the labor of each worker.

The task of increasing labor effectiveness is being solved somewhat differently at the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni V. P. Chkalov. Here, they are introducing a system of planned preventive maintenance of workplaces whose basic aim is to meet plan assignments by each worker on each shift. Intrashift losses of working time at the plant have been reduced from 12-15 percent to 5-6 percent, labor productivity has increased by 6-7 percent and wages have increased by 3-4 percent as a result of the introduction of this system.

A comprehensive labor organization system is also being introduced successfully by the collective of the "Uzbekzoloto" production association. Work results indicate that production volume, labor productivity and, as a result, wages as well are increasing significantly here.

In Angren, I. A. Maslov's brigade of miners, working under the contract method, has reduced normative time by 20.4 percent and ensured labor productivity growth of 13 percent over the planned level. Multipurpose brigades led by F. Girfanov and T. Klyzhibayev have also achieved high indicators here.

Quite a few examples of the successful introduction of progressive methods of labor organization in the republic national economy could be cited. However, this process has not yet received extensive dissemination, unfortunately. The forms and methods of evaluating both plan fulfillment and workers' labor directly must be improved in order to ensure the large-scale changeover of labor collectives to a higher degree of labor organization. End results, output quality and labor productivity assignment fulfillment must be the basis for payment, and that is possible if worker wages are increased only as labor productivity increases. "Wages must be earned," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 16th Trade Union Congress.

The tasks of building communism which have evolved also demand improvement in party supervision of economic activity at enterprises. The work experience of the Rostov party organization and the Krasnodarskiy Kray party committee confirms that, along with their internal tasks, enterprises are finding it necessary to solve important problems encompassing the entire city,

rayon and oblast. These are problems of personnel policy, exchange of technical innovations, leading experience, and so on. The solution of these problems in Rostov and Krasnodar has enabled all enterprises to meet their plans. We also have experience in our republic. The Chirchik gorkom has created an initiative group consisting of leaders of city industrial enterprises and institutes under the chairmanship of the gorkom second secretary; this group is entrusted with monitoring the solution of problems concerning all city enterprises.

The party and government decree arouses us to actively search out effective new ways of improving the economic mechanism.

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REGIONAL

GRISHIN ADDRESSES 'SERP I MOLOT' PLANT WORKERS

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[Unattributed report: "Live and Work Lenin-Style; Meeting of the Party, Trade Union and Komsomol Aktiv of Moscow's 'Serp i Molot' Metallurgical Plant"]

[Excerpts] Open party meetings are being held in Moscow in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm with the agenda "Live, Work and Struggle Lenin-Style, Communist-Style," as recommended by the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Valdimir Il'ich Lenin's Birth."

A meeting of the party, trade union and Komsomol aktiv was held yesterday at Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant.

The meeting was opened by I. V. Gribkov, secretary of the plant's party committee.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected with great enthusiasm by the gathering.

V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

Our party and the Soviet people, V. V. Grishin said, are preparing worthily to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of Valdimir Il'ich Lenin-- founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, thinker of genius, greatest revolutionary, leader and teacher of the international working class and of all working people.

V. I. Lenin and his teaching are an eternally living source of revolutionary idea and revolutionary action. Millions of fighters for the world's socialist reconstruction still derive strength from Lenin's ideological legacy. Leninism is Marxism of the modern era.

The banner of Leninism is borne aloft by the CPSU and the communist and workers parties of many countries. It is borne aloft by our party's Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause, outstanding statesman and politician of modern times and consistent fighter for communism and peace.

Our party skillfully directs the masses' creative energy toward resolving tasks of communist building. The party's domestic and foreign policy and its tremendous organizational and ideological education work are Leninism in action.

The CPSU Central Committee has resolved to celebrate the great leader's jubilee as a great nationwide festival. Here the party is guided by Lenin's idea that the best way to greet a revolutionary jubilee is to concentrate attention on the immediate tasks posed by life.

Open party meetings with the agenda "Live, Work and Struggle Lenin-Style, Communist-Style" are being devoted to this question.

At the modern stage living, working and struggling Lenin-style, communist-style means above all seeking to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the points and conclusions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and directing our efforts toward implementing the tasks of communist building and strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might in every possible way.

Some 4 years separate us from the 25th CPSU Congress. This has been a fruitful period in the life of the party and the Soviet people, a period saturated with great and important events both inside our country and in the international arena. The CPSU and its Central Committee are unwaveringly implementing the general political course elaborated by the 25th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug was a moving demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and the people. His speech contains an in-depth analysis of the Soviet people's achievements and the international situation, evaluates highly the labor contribution of Muscovites and sets forth the main paths of Soviet society's further socioeconomic development.

The points and conclusions in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech are of fundamental significance for the creative activities of the party and the people and the struggle for peace and detente and make an important contribution to the theory and practice of communist building.

The Moscow city party organization has done a great deal of organizational and political work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as the resolution of the 23d city party conference. The question of the course of this work was discussed at a recent gorkom plenum.

The struggle to implement the party's economic and social policy is the chief, determining factor in the work of the city party organization. It persistently seeks the fullest utilization of the mighty industrial and scientific potential created in the capital, increased production efficiency on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, labor productivity growth, increased work quality and better utilization of reserves.

V. V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on the work results of Moscow's working people in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

The socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, he continued, is widespread in all labor collectives. By 22 April 1980 more than 300,000 workers are expected to fulfill their personal 5-year targets, and 419 industrial enterprises are expected to complete their 5-year plan targets for the production volume growth rate. Active preparations are being made for a communist subbotnik in honor of the Lenin jubilee.

However, there are unutilized reserves, difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the city's national economy, as stated at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

At the present stage the city party organization is faced with the chief task of more widely developing organizational and political work aimed at insuring the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of this year's plan and the socialist pledges on completing the 10th 5-year plan targets by 15 December.

It is necessary, above all, to secure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for increasing industrial production volumes, producing the majority of most important types of products, increasing labor productivity and raising output quality.

The 23d city party conference determined that one of the chief tasks of party and economic leaders is to secure a considerable acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate in all links of the city's national economy. V. I. Lenin wrote that "communism means higher than capitalist labor productivity on the part of voluntary, conscientious, united workers using progressive equipment."

The speaker dwelt in detail on ways to increase labor productivity in various sectors of the city's national economy.

The intensification of work on the rational utilization of raw materials, supplies and fuel and energy resources is of special significance for resolving the problems of economic development, the speaker continued. V. I. Lenin pointed to the need to economize "every pood of grain, coal, iron and other products available to...all society as a whole...."

And this is extremely important now, under the conditions of the national economy's ever-increasing requirements for material and energy resources.

In fulfilling the 5-year plan targets great tasks face the party organization and the entire collective of the "Serp i Molot" plant, the speaker emphasized. The plant's collective is successfully fulfilling its annual plans. In 4 years it has sold output worth R9 million over and above the plans and produced an additional 25,000 tons of steel and rolled metal. Production of high-quality metal products has increased 50 percent. The entire increase in the production volume has been secured through higher labor productivity. Much has been done to modernize the enterprise. The volume of construction and installation work has increased 150 percent during the 5-year plan. Many production and sociocultural projects have been commissioned. There has been a considerable improvement in the employees' working and living conditions.

All these are positive results, V. V. Grishin pointed out--the result of the collective's selfless labor and the party organization's great work. But there are shortcomings too. The plant is not fulfilling the 5-year plan target for production volume. The main reason is laggardness in modernizing the enterprise. The plant's collective has not achieved complete fulfillment of orders for deliveries of metal products on the products list. The enterprise still has big losses resulting from spoilage.

With the ministry's participation the plant's management and party committee must draw up and implement measures to eliminate shortcomings, to accelerate the enterprise's modernization, to complete this year's plan and the 5-year plan successfully and to strengthen discipline and order in the plant.

Living and working Lenin-style means devoting constant attention to developing the capital, to improving and modernizing it and to turning it into a new communist city so that, to use Lenin's definition, it becomes an example to the whole country. To these ends it is necessary to improve the work of all sectors of the national economy, including the organization of construction production and municipal services, on which the city's renewal depends.

The improvement of labor and production organization must be combined with the improvement of planning and the whole economic mechanism. Important measures have been implemented in the period under review to improve the structure of industrial and construction management.

Of course, even the most judicious reorganization of management will not yield the desired results if there is no executive and labor discipline, organization or coordination in the work of every labor collective. Last year there were big losses of worktime in industry and construction. Absenteeism is increasing. Many public organizations divert people from their work by holding meetings, conferences, seminars, rallies, reviews and sports competitions in worktime. This also happens at the "Serp i Molot" plant. Losses of worktime owing to violations of labor discipline by individual workers at the enterprise still remain large.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of the rational utilization of labor resources and made a number of proposals aimed at improving this work.

It was emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, he continued, that the party's highest aim was and still is the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standards.

Living and working Lenin-style means showing constant concern for people and directing efforts toward better implementation of party and government measures to raise the people's living standards. Party organizations and every communist must focus attention on questions of improving wages in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor, making correct use of public consumption funds, increasing retail commodity turnover, improving trade and consumer services, developing public health, education and culture and improving the Soviet people's working conditions.

Living and working Lenin-style, communist-style means doing all one can to contribute to the strengthening of the Soviet way of life, the flowering of socialist democracy, the active participation of the working masses in the management of state and public affairs and the further strengthening of socialist law and order.

Our way of life is the first experience in history which differs fundamentally from everything that mankind knew before. Its distinguishing features are free, creative labor for the good of society, the people's sociopolitical and ideological unity, the atmosphere of genuine collectivism and comradeship, and the strengthening cohesion and friendship of all nations and nationalities.

Living, working and struggling Lenin-style, communist-style means profoundly and systematically studying Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's ideological legacy, developing one's own active life stance and really being a patriot and internationalist.

A number of measures have been taken within the city party organization to increase the effectiveness of ideological work. Ideological commissions have been set up under the gorkom, raykoms and party committees and have begun working. United political days and information conferences have made themselves a good name. The standard of lessons within the party education network has risen.

At the same time certain party organizations do not show concern for improving the political and economic studies of communists and nonparty working people. A discrepancy between word and deed is frequently to be observed in educational work. Urgent questions of production and social life are seldom submitted for discussion by communists and working people, and there is sometimes a tendency to smooth over and sidestep unresolved problems and acute questions --which is damaging to the development of working people's activeness.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" it is necessary to conduct propaganda work at a high scientific level. In the systems of party studies and

economic education and in mass forms of propaganda it is necessary more widely to accustom communists and nonparty working people to studying the works of V. I. Lenin, CPSU history, the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Here it is necessary to seek persistently to insure that study of revolutionary theory and party policy becomes a conviction among Muscovites, an active life position among staunch fighters for communism and against any manifestations of alien ideology, and a guide to action.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 23d city party conference considerable work has been done in the city to step up the struggle against bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Party organizations have begun making more active use of diverse forms of ideological and political work for these purposes.

It is necessary to react very sensitively to the changes occurring in the world, to deal a well-reasoned and timely rebuff to any ideological diversions and to expose the falsity of bourgeois propaganda.

Under these conditions it is very important to educate Soviet people in a spirit of ideological staunchness. It is necessary consistently to foster in Muscovites political vigilance, keen class awareness, ideological cohesion and conviction and consciousness of the superiority of the socialist system and of our ideas.

Learning to live and struggle Lenin-style means not only profoundly mastering Leninist ideas and principles but also making them your own convictions and fostering communist morals and morality within yourself.

The Soviet person's morality manifests itself in his active life stance. In the conduct of every person and in the activities of every collective and every organization communist ideas must be organically combined with communist deeds and actions. And the fusion of knowledge, convictions and practical actions add up to communist ideological steadfastness.

The Muscovites' active life position is graphically expressed in the wide socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill plans and socialist pledges, in the adoption of counterplans and in numerous labor initiatives aimed at increasing work efficiency and quality.

Moscow's labor collectives have discussed and adopted the "moral principles of the resident of a model communist city." These enshrine the active life position which every resident of the capital must adopt. We must seek to insure that these lofty principles govern the behavior of every Muscovite, that participation in sociopolitical life is made a generally accepted norm and that fulfillment of civic obligations and of one's duty to society becomes a conscious habit.

These qualities have already been fostered in the majority of Muscovites. At the same time there are still many phenomena such as embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, extortion, hooliganism and drunkenness. The struggle to eradicate these survivals from the past is the direct duty of party organizations and every communist.

V. I. Lenin played an outstanding role in forming and developing the capital's party organization and in shaping it as the progressive detachment of our party and of Moscow's working people.

Living, working and struggling Lenin-style, communist-style means raising higher and higher the title of member of the Leninist Party and being constantly guided by Leninist organizational principles and the Leninist style of party leadership. It means always and in everything displaying ideological conviction, devotion to communist ideals and readiness to make every effort in the name of their triumph. It means setting an example to others in labor, studies, social life and domestic life. The life and activities of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin are a great example to all communists and all people.

The gorkom and raykoms, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 23d city party conference, have unswervingly sought to enhance the role of party organizations and every communist in all spheres of labor and social activity.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress guidelines the qualitative composition of the party's ranks and the selection of the party's new replenishment have been constantly improved. Over the past 4 years 104,000 people have been admitted to the CPSU's ranks, 46.6 percent of them being workers. The strength of the city party organization has reached 1,023,000 communists, and the proportion of Moscow's working people who are party members has increased to almost 16 percent.

The 25th CPSU Congress emphasized that the standard of party leadership is directly dependent on the militancy and initiative with which primary party organizations work. This premise is especially important at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, when the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges demands the mobilization of all the working people's creative forces and a high degree of efficiency and coordination in the working of the economic mechanism.

Moscow's party organizations are doing great work to fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan targets. Their activities have been enriched with new experience, and their influence on the resolution of political and economic tasks has increased. This is evidenced by the work of the "Serp i Molot" plant's party organization too. It marches in the vanguard of the collective and skillfully organizes and mobilizes workers and employees to fulfill their plans and socialist pledges.

The party organizations' experience shows that high results are achieved by those which insure the active participation of the aktiv and all communists in party work. It is very important that party organizations improve the style and methods of their activities, correctly arrange the forces of communists in production and in management, improve the selection and training of cadres and delve more deeply into the essence of problems under consideration.

The increased militancy of party organizations depends to a decisive degree on the activeness and discipline of all communists. Every communist must be an active fighter for the party's ideas and causes, inculcate in people a sense of being master of their labor collective, city and country, rally the masses around party organizations, know how to lead them and set a personal example in production and social affairs.

V. I. Lenin taught communists selflessly to serve the people and placed in our hands a powerful weapon--the theory and practice of the struggle for communism. Loyalty to Leninism is the immutable law of the CPSU's theoretical and practical activities. Leninist ideas have been and will remain the mighty source of our optimism and will to win.

The year of the 110th anniversary of Valdimir Il'ich Lenin's birth crowns the heroic annals of the 10th Five-Year Plan. It is also the year of preparation for the city party organization's 24th conference and for the next, 26th CPSU Congress. Under these conditions it is the task of party organizations to step up organizational and political work to fulfill and overfulfill the set plan targets for 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan so that the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan becomes a year worthy of the Lenin jubilee and a year of shock work, work Lenin-style.

In conclusion V. V. Grishin wished the plant's communists and entire collective great successes in fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges and in implementing the tasks set by the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARDS TO TBILISI

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Mar 80 pp 1-2

[GruzINFORM report: "The Labor Holiday Is a Victory Holiday"]

[Text] Red Challenge Banner Awarded to Tbilisi

The capital of Georgia has celebrated a great joyous holiday. It was the holiday of labor and of victory, concentrating the creative energy and labor enthusiasm, patriotic mood and tireless search, a holiday blending together the extensive political, organizational, and economic activities of party, soviet, and trade union and Komsomol organizations. Based on the results of the 1979 all-union socialist competition, our republic, for the seventh time, and Tbilisi, for the fourth time in a row were acknowledged winners and awarded the Red Challenge banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

A meeting of the Tbilisi party-economic aktiv was held in the assembly hall of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, on 1 March, at which this high award of the homeland was presented to the city. It was attended by winners of the socialist competition, leading workers in industrial enterprises and construction projects, noted scientific and cultural personalities, and representatives of the young people--those who hammered out the victory of the republic's capital in the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Members of the Presidium included Comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, A. N. Inaugi, G. V. Kolbin, O. F. Kulishev, T. N. Menteshashvili, Z. A. Pataridze, D. I. Patiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, Z. A. Chkheidze, T. I. Mosashvili, and Zh. K. Shartava, members and candidate members of the Tbilisi Party Committee Bureau, Communist Party of Georgia, famous labor veterans, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol officials. Also attending were delegations from the cities of Baku, Yerevan, and Sverdlovsk, against whose working people the people of Tbilisi are competing.

The meeting was opened by T. N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Tbilisi City Party Committee.

Under the thunderous applause of those present an honorary presidium was elected consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The floor was given to Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, who was welcomed warmly. He said:

This is a noteworthy day in the life of the people of Tbilisi: The republic's capital is being awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee, for winning the 1979 all-union socialist competition.

Winners in the republic's socialist competition are the Kirovskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Zavodskiy rayons in Tbilisi, and 30 enterprises in industry, construction, transportation, and public services, and scientific and cultural institutions in our republic's capital.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the republic's trade unions council and Komsomol Central Committee, Comrade Shevardnadze congratulated warmly and sincerely those present and, through them, all working people of the city, for the high reward.

It is quite pleasing, Comrade Shevardnadze said, that, this time again, together with the people of Tbilisi, our happiness and triumph are shared by delegations from Baku, Yerevan, and Sverdlovsk, cities which were also proclaimed winners in the socialist competition. This is a good tradition and may it strengthen from year to year!

All of us are sincerely happy, he went on to say, that the all-union Red Banner is being awarded to our capital for the fourth consecutive time. This means that each of the four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan has been a flag-bearing year. This does honor to the entire city party organization, the city party committee, the city soviet of people's deputies, all working people of Tbilisi, and every resident of Tbilisi, for in our city, in our country, work is properly honored! This is an excellent achievement for the working people of Tbilisi in the 10th Five-Year Plan!

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze spoke on the successes achieved by the working people in the city in implementing their plans and socialist obligations, and developing their economy and culture, and pointed out the following:

All this enables us to draw the conclusion that the city party organization is successfully resolving its problems of learning how to control the circumstances and the complex and varied economic management processes, and to manage the economy of the republic's capital. Systematically pursuing a course of production specialization and concentration, reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises, applying scientific and technical achievements, increasing savings, and strengthening labor and production discipline, the city and rayon party committees are actively influencing the state of affairs in industry. This has made it possible to achieve the active fulfillment and over-fulfillment of planned assignments and to improve virtually all quantitative and qualitative indicators.

It is particularly pleasing to note the successes achieved in 1979, the year which separates us from the 37th City Party Conference, the year on the basis of whose results Tbilisi was awarded the Red Challenge Banner yet once again.

These successes, Comrade Shevardnadze said further, deeply please every one of us and give us an entirely legitimate feeling of pride. From all this we can draw the conclusion that the city party organization is steadily watching over the implementation of the decisions of the 37th Party Conference, implementing the program earmarked in the accountability report of the city party committee, eliminating the shortcomings mentioned by the delegates, and successfully implementing the specific assignments formulated at the conference of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

However, we shall not abandon our rule and, in accordance with Lenin's legacy, we shall focus our attention on this solemn day as well, the day on which the city is being awarded the Red Challenge Banner, on unresolved problems and existing shortcomings.

Our city is big and it has a leading party organization. A big city and a big organization have also greater possibilities. Unfortunately, however, they are being used far from completely or fully. Not all problems, remarks, or statements voiced at the conference are taken into consideration in the daily activities of the city party organization.

Today we should mention the fact that not all enterprises or labor collectives are working with the necessary intensity as yet. So far we have not achieved work without stragglers which, last year, included major production associations such as Stankostroitel', Elektrovostroiel', and Gruzvinmash whose output fell short by over eight million rubles. It is bad that 34 enterprises lowered their level of per capita output. The party, soviet, and economic organizations, particularly in Oktyabr'skiy, Zavodskiy, and Leninskiy rayons, must pay particular attention to problems of the further growth of public production effectiveness and, above all, to raising labor productivity.

Greater concern must be displayed for the fulfillment of the nomenclature plan. We mention this because last year the plan for the production of metal cutting machine tools, electric power locomotives, furniture, and a number of other important commodities was not fulfilled. Some enterprises are still unable to cope with the production marketing plan in accordance with delivery contracts and obligations.

We ascribe very great importance to Tbilisi's industry, for it accounts for nearly one-third of the entire gross industrial output of the republic. The successful completion of the five-year plan by Georgia's industry will largely depend on the way the capital's enterprises will work this year.

All the necessary prerequisites exist for insuring for the five-year period a growth of industrial output in the city equaling 40-41 percent, rather than the 38.2 percent planned figure. However, this calls for additional output worth 40 million rubles. All possible approval should be given to the great work being done by the city's party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and the scientific institutions in establishing and utilizing inner reserves for public production growth.

The Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee warmly supports the initiative of the leading Tbilisi enterprises, production innovators, and party organizations which have determined to seek additional possibilities for producing above-plan goods worth 70 million rubles. This is a very good and truly patriotic initiative. The city and rayon party committees, the party members, and the city's working people must do everything possible to determine the full extent of available reserves and use them with maximum effectiveness.

At the 18th plenum of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, which discussed the results of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization on the implementation of the plenum's decisions and instructions issued by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, as presented in his speech, we stated that in order to increase the volume of industrial output for the five-year plan for the republic at large by 41 percent, in 1980 we must produce above-plan industrial output worth 150 million rubles. Subsequently, the circumstances changed and today, in order to fulfill the five-year plan, we are faced with the task of producing above-plan goods worth 200 million rubles. As you may see, Tbilisi accounts for over one-third of this output. This is consistent with the share of the capital in the overall volume of the republic's industrial output.

We are firmly convinced that the Tbilisi working class, continuing the great combat and labor traditions of the Tbilisi proletariat, Comrade

Shevardnadze emphasized, will honorably deal with this task as well and will make its worthy contribution to the republic's treasury. This confidence is based on the fact that, using internal reserves, the people of Tbilisi produced above-plan goods worth 209 million rubles in the first four years of the five-year plan.

We wish you, dear comrades, to turn into reality and practical accomplishments the pledges made for the final year of the five-year plan: the fulfillment of the annual plan for the volume of marketing and output of more goods by 27 December and the five-year plan by 25 November; increasing industrial output no less than 7.8 percent; raising the number of goods bearing the Emblem of Quality to 1,100, so that their share may reach 22 percent; apply 2,800 rationalization suggestions which could save no less than 10 million rubles; conserve considerable amounts of electric power and heat, and ferrous and nonferrous metals; and achieve the above-plan haulage of national economic freight by rail and truck.

Extensive work remains to be done in the field of capital construction, even though, in recent years, a great deal has been accomplished in this respect. For example, in four years, compared with the same period in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the volume of installed productive capital has been higher by almost one-half. However, the four-year plan for this indicator has been fulfilled 89 percent only; productive capital worth 148 million rubles has remained uninstalled. Last year, 18,000 square meters of housing were completed. Yet, five million rubles' worth of capital investments appropriated for such objectives remained unused. This is not a first occurrence.

A very sharp and principle-minded discussion took place at the 37th City Party Conference on the low quality of housing construction. However, so far there has been no major change in this matter. Furthermore, housing quality indicators have even worsened here and there.

The appearance of the city is becoming ever better. We are particularly pleased by the corner of old Tbilisi, restored on Baratashvili Street. A number of gardens, squares, and beautiful streets may be found in all areas of our capital. However, a great deal remains to be accomplished to adequately improve our native city. Greater concern must be displayed for the preservation of housing facilities, upgrading the standard of population services, resolving problems of water, heat, and electric power supplies, eliminate major shortcomings in this matter, and insure the citizens uninterrupted availability of hot water. The city must be steadily helped to improve its transportation system.

At the 37th City Party Conference we noted with satisfaction that new comrades, energetic and initiative-minded workers, had joined the city executive committee. We expressed the hope that they would be able to cope with their assignments and dedicate all their efforts, energy, and

zeal to make Tbilisi even more beautiful and comfortable, turning it into a truly model capital city. Furthermore, we stated that the comrades took a most responsible attitude toward this assignment. These comrades probably realize that, to a certain extent, this was an anticipation. Naturally, there have been changes. However, they have been quite modest.

At that time we also emphasized that, in turn, the party's central committee and the republic's council of ministers will give the city organizations the necessary support and aid and that our exactingness will also become far greater.

As you know, with us there is no disparity or, in any case, there should be no disparity between words and actions. Everything said today, our serious charges concerning the city executive committee, and, particularly, the rayon executive committees and their respective services, should be considered proof that we have kept our promise to increase our exactingness. We shall retain this position in the future as well. As to support, we are ready to continue to provide the necessary assistance.

The urban services are still short of the necessary efficiency, cooperativeness, mobility, and system in their work. In a number of cases urgent problems, brooking no delay, are resolved slowly and not always completely. Cases of bureaucracy and of a formalistic attitude toward the citizens' needs and requests may still be encountered in the work of the housing-communal services. This is confirmed by the numerous letters and complaints filed by the working people with various authorities, including the party's central committee.

Particular attention should be paid to the repair and maintenance of housing facilities, Comrade Shevardnadze went on to say. The implementation of the decree on the creation of large-scale housing--operational and repair-construction organizations, to replace the many small and scattered housing managements which lack adequate funds and material and technical facilities, should be accelerated. We believe that such a consolidation would make it possible to engage on a broad scale in a comprehensive repair of houses, involving new apartment layouts, have flexible housing facilities, and eliminate the scattering of funds appropriated for capital repairs among numerous projects, as was the case, for example, last year.

In order to have order in water supplies it would be expedient to consider the shifting of problems related to servicing intra-house mains and sanitation systems from the housing resources administration to the Tbilisi water and sewage administration, so that the policy of the city's water supplies, from the procurement of the water to its disposal, be executed by a single manager, a single service.

We are still not satisfied with the sanitary condition of the city--the squares, sidewalks, roadbeds, the yards, and, particularly, access roads. It is not normal that the appropriated funds suffice to clean only one-half of Tbilisi's streets. This means that we doom the other half of the streets to be unsanitary. Obviously, this as well requires the most serious intervention of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, and other republic organs. The construction and reconstruction of streets paved with granite blocks is progressing very slowly, even though we have repeatedly discussed the matter. More should be done to improve the landscaping of the city and involve more extensively in such work the young people, above all, and our entire public.

No proper order prevails so far in the work of the urban transportation system and telephone communications. This also triggers the serious displeasure of the citizens. On an almost daily basis we come across cases such as great crowding of passengers at stops, particularly at peak hours, gross violations of transportation schedules, mainly in the workers' settlements, overcrowding of buses, ticket-free travel, and the collection of fares by the drivers. An investigation showed that every day one out of five trolley buses or buses and one out of every three streetcars returned to their garages and depots ahead of time because of technical difficulties.

Over the past year little has changed in the work of communications enterprises and organizations. I particularly emphasize this. The telephone system works just as poorly. It takes a long time to repair breakdowns. There is no proper efficiency in the work of subscriber services. The filling of orders by the Tbilisi long distance switchboard takes a number of hours. It is impossible to dial information. The order of priority in the installation of a telephone set is violated, and so on, and so forth.

Despite the fact that trade and public services enterprises as a whole successfully fulfilled their planned assignments and socialist pledges, a number of major shortcomings remain, particularly in terms of trade and population services standards. One out of five trade enterprises and one out of four public service enterprises in the city did not fulfill its annual plan. There have been no noticeable changes in the work of hospitals, workers' and students' cafeterias and secondary school food counters, or in the organization of dietetic nutrition. There are still frequent cases of shorting customers in terms of weights and sizes or overcharging the customers, and of low-quality consumer services.

What concerns us most of all is the state of public order. Naturally, a great deal has been accomplished in the city. It is quite praiseworthy that literally the day following the republic meeting of the

party aktiv on problems of strengthening public order and improving the party's guidance of the activities of administrative organs, a similar meeting was held in the city. It was quite businesslike and good. The task now is to implement all earmarked measures and to intensify the struggle against bribery, bureaucracy, red tape, and hooliganism, and insure in Tbilisi model public order. We are particularly concerned with the high level of property crimes such as thefts and robberies. Compared with 1978 last year the number of thefts of private property of citizens rose, particularly of apartment break-ins.

Recently a very sharp discussion was held by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on all such matters. Categorical requirements were formulated calling for the adoption of most urgent measures to put an end to thefts and apartment breaking and entering. There is no place for liberalism in this struggle. Yet, it is displayed here and there. The members of our working class, our intelligentsia, our entire society deem it necessary to decisively put an end to the elements of impunity within which criminals and parasites occasionally operate.

Our position on this matter is clear: No mercy for the thieves or other violators of law and order, Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized. Forgiveness for the criminals is an antihumane action affecting our entire society and the honest people. This must not be forgotten!

The work of the administrative organs must be raised to a higher level. We recently strengthened the management of the Tbilisi City Internal Affairs Administration, assigning here Comrade G. Sh. Kvantliani, who is an experienced and knowledgeable party worker.

Comrade Shevardnadze further stated that one year ago we were offered the opportunity to address the 37th Tbilisi City Party Conference and express a number of critical remarks addressed to the city party committee, the entire city party organization, and the city authorities. We hope that the same opportunity will be granted us at the 38th conference. However, let us hope that at the next conference there will be less occasions for serious critical remarks, for this conference will be held on the very eve of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

Comrades, you and I have crossed into the 1980's which, as Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his electoral speech, will be years of new successes in the building of communism.

We have entered the year of active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The task of the party organization in our republic's capital is to create as of now the atmosphere of high exactingness and strictness, an atmosphere of extensive development of mass initiative, for it

is only in such an environment, in such an atmosphere that the party's plans can be most successfully implemented--the continuation and completion of the turn of our entire economy toward intensive development, increased effectiveness and quality, and reliance on end result of economic activities, which is the pivot of the party's economic strategy.

All of us must implement even more systematically and purposefully the decisions of the November 1969 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We must implement even more energetically and persistently the party's economic policy. In turn, this calls for raising even higher the level of management in all units, improve the economic mechanism, increase responsibility, and strengthen the discipline in all work places and sectors of our activities.

"We have all the necessary reasons to look at the future calmly and confidently," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his speech to the voters.

Today we can firmly state that this is precisely the way the Soviet people act and live! We are looking at the future calmly and confidently! We are firmly marching toward this future under the banner of the great Lenin.

Inspired by the spirit of revolutionary optimism, our great Tbilisi is marching forth in step with the entire country, the entire republic.

The wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is the source of this optimism.

The outstanding successes you have achieved in the socialist competition and in the economic and social development of the capital of Soviet Georgia is a good base for such optimism. Therefore, the people of Tbilisi have something to be proud of!

The Tbilisi party organization, city party committee, city soviet executive committee, and rayon party committees are the skillful and tried organizers of all such changes achieved in recent years.

We note with satisfaction features which are becoming ever more apparent in the activities of the capital's party organization and, above all, in the work of the city party committee, such as:

A highly skilled and highly competent approach to the solution of the most important problems of organizational and political work;

Search for new methods and systematic improvements in the style and means of party management of the economy and of complex social processes of urban life;

Concerned attitude toward the people and proper exactingness; patient and painstaking work with the aktiv and the cadres;

Efficiency which excludes unnecessary stir, no self-advertising, balance, and calm confidence even in most trying circumstances.

Today we could list a large number of good and useful initiatives implemented in the city of late. Naturally, they include an outstanding celebration of Tbilisi Day--Tbilisoba--which has developed into a real triumph of peace, labor, friendship, and fraternity, and has met with the warm response not only on the part of the people of Tbilisi alone. I repeat, a very good start has been made and we must see to it that Tbilisoba becomes a traditional day and a holiday for our entire republic.

We are here together to congratulate Tbilisi on its victory in the all-union socialist competition and, as we know, winners are not judged or harshly criticized. The only reason for which today we, nevertheless, criticized you somewhat, is only because we deeply believe in the great organizational and political strength of the capital's party organization, a strength which will not allow it to carry the burdens of major shortcomings to the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We are criticizing you, dear comrades, for the very best reasons and, if you wish, with tremendous love and a certain sadness. This is a criticism which we address to ourselves as well, to the fullest extent, for all of us--the members of the Central Committee bureau, including the first secretary--are within the Tbilisi city party organization, sharing the responsibility for shortcomings in its work, and considering it our direct duty to help the city party committee in all possible ways.

Several days ago we began the 60th, the anniversary year of Soviet Georgia. On 25 February 1921, led by the Communist Party and with the fraternal help of the great Russian people and the support of the heroic Red Army, the mutinied Georgian workers and peasants overthrew the counterrevolutionary Menshevik government and set up a Soviet system. The same day, Sergo Ordzhonikidze sent the following cable to V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in the Kremlin, in Moscow: "The red flag of the Soviet system is flying over Tiflis. Long live Soviet Georgia!"

The Red Challenge Banner we are presenting today to the city of Tbilisi is of the same color, the color of the revolution, as the flag of the Great October, proudly flying over our republic, over our country, our great homeland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Allow me, dear comrades of Tbilisi, to present to our capital, and to the city's party organization the Red Banner and to congratulate all of you, yet once again, on the occasion of this high award and wish the

party members and all working people in the city to carry this flag high and with honor through all difficulties and trials, toward new and higher reaches of the building of communism, successfully completing the 10th Five-Year Plan and marking the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, and the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic with new and even greater accomplishments.

The hall burst into applause. Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze presented the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee to the representatives of the Georgian capital, wishing the people of Tbilisi new great successes and outstanding victories in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia and the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Comrade T. N. Menteshashvili delivered the report "On the Tasks of the Party, Trade Union, and Komsomol Organizations, and Soviet and Economic Organs in the City, Stemming from the Speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, at the Meeting With the Voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral District, and On the Occasion of Awarding the City of Tbilisi the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee." He thanked warmly and sincerely the Communist Party and the Soviet government for their high assessment of the contribution made by the Georgian working people and Georgian capital to the nationwide cause of the building of communism. On behalf of the party members and all working people of Tbilisi, the speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee and its politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, that in response to the high award presented by the homeland, they will continue to struggle selflessly for the successful implementation of the party's great plans.

The successes achieved by the city the fourth year of the five-year plan, the speaker noted, are the result, above all, of the selfless toil of the workers and the people's intelligentsia, of all those who increased the people's wealth through their practical accomplishments, surmounting difficulties, fighting shortcomings, and seeking and finding ways to victory.

To such people it is a matter of honor to strictly implement the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi City Party Committee, people who feel a profound personal involvement in making Tbilisi, the face of the republic, beautiful; and seeing to it that the heart of the republic--its capital--will always beat in a good, efficient rhythm.

The successes which were achieved, the speaker emphasized, demand the profound and comprehensive study of the accomplishments, in order to define the specific means for reaching the stipulated levels in the final year of the five-year plan--the year of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and of active preparations for the 26th CPSU and Communist Party of Georgia congresses. We deem it necessary, Comrade Menteshashvili said, to check our accomplishments against the stipulations earmarked at the beginning of last year at the 37th City Party Conference, to determine precisely what we were able to accomplish and what remains to be done to make Tbilisi a model communist city.

The high growth rates of the volume of industrial output, production marketing, and labor productivity led to the establishment of a firm base for the successful fulfillment of the entire five-year plan and for resolving the responsible assignment facing the party members in the republic's capital, set by the 37th Party Conference--insuring over the five-year period a growth of industrial output of 40-41 percent rather than the stipulated 38.2 percent. Substantial successes have been achieved in improving quality indicators and, above all, increasing the share of goods awarded the state Emblem of Quality.

At the same time, the speaker drew attention to the need to use a number of reserves for further increasing the volumes of output and improving quality indicators. He emphasized the role which the economic managements and primary party organizations of enterprises and party raykoms play in this matter.

The report paid great attention to problems of the further development of construction, the urban economy, and public services. A number of critical remarks were voiced addressed to workers in transportation, trade, medical and public services, communal services, and communications. It was emphasized that displaying maximum concern and attention to the needs and demands of the people is the most important duty of the soviets of people's deputies. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at his meeting with the voters, "The working person judges the nature of the Soviet system on the basis of their principle-mindedness and exactingness, and their concern for the people."

The party organizations and all workers on the ideological front, the speaker went on to say, must be guided by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instruction that party propaganda and agitation must be as specific as possible. They must answer convincingly and knowledgeably all questions affecting the people. At that point the party word may convert into the labor enthusiasm and labor efforts of tens of millions of party and nonparty people.

The speaker dealt extensively with problems of improving organizational-party work and developing socialist competition and the military-patriotic and international upbringing of the working people.

We are firmly convinced, Comrade Menteshashvili concluded, that the city party organization and the city's working people will carry high the Red Banner presented to them and, with it, will reach new levels in the building of communism.

The meeting was addressed by R. A. Goglidze, first secretary of the Zavodskiy Rayon Party Committee, Communist Party of Georgia, in Tbilisi, G. N. Kurtanidze, hero of socialist labor and head of a core-making brigade at the Tsentrolit Plant, V. D. Gotsiridze, hero of socialist labor, chief of the Tbilissel'stroy Administration, N. N. Nefedov, first deputy chairman of Tbilisi's City Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee, I. I. Khutsishvili, Tbilisi City Komsomol Committee first secretary, E. A. Akopyan, brigade leader at the children's knitted goods garment factory, and T. Ye. Abuladze, motion picture director, people's artist of the Georgian SSR, and laureate of the prize imeni Shota Rustaveli. On behalf of his collectives and all working people in the city he proclaimed readiness to answer the high award of the homeland with shock and inspired labor, to insure the strict implementation of the five-year plan effectiveness and quality assignments, and properly welcome the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 26th CPSU and Communist Party of Georgia congresses.

The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed the speeches by the heads of the delegations of Baku--L. A. Sokolov, second secretary of the city party committee; of Yerevan--M. S. Minashbekayan, city party committee secretary; and Sverdlovsk--O. L. Podberezin, city party committee second secretary. They congratulated the people of Tbilisi on the high award presented by the homeland and described the successes achieved by the working people of their cities.

A resolution was passed by the aktiv.

Unanimously those attending the meeting approved a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The same day contracts were initialed at the Tbilisi City Party Committee for the traditional socialist competition among working people of Baku, Yerevan, Sverdlovsk, and Tbilisi for 1980. The signing of the contracts by the heads of the party and soviet organizations of the competing towns was attended by representatives of the working people of the Georgian capital and members of the delegations which took part in the meeting of the Tbilisi City Party and Economic Aktiv.

5003
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PRESERVATION OF KAZAKH HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by G. Burdukov, lecturer at the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences and G. Gil'mutdinov, head of the laboratory, candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences: "Into the Depths of the Millennium"]

[Text] Traces of mining and metallurgical smelting of the Bronze Age have been preserved practically in all of the now known deposits of non-ferrous and noble metals in Kazakhstan. In the rich and picturesque Kazakh area, the ancient works were called kazgan. Ken'-kazgan--ore mines, Dzhez--kazgan--copper mines, and Altyn-kazgan--gold mines.

These works themselves, which were connected with the names of the areas and the legends which existed among the people rendered valuable assistance to geologists and determined or hastened the discovery of many deposits. They led mineral prospectors to the deposits of Rudniy Altay, Dzhezkazgan, Kounrad, and Sayak. The discovery of the majority of the deposits in Central Asia are connected with them. Grateful geologists are "paying" by striving during their searches to study, describe, and draw ancient works, and collect preserved labor equipment and products of our distant ancestors.

But the archaeological searches during geological prospecting work and mining are not always carried out fully and with adequate qualification everywhere. The most precious archaeological material in Kounrad, and to a significant extent in Sayak was practically lost and can never be returned. We will speak about Sayak, where great possibilities for studying the traces of ancient works still remain.

Until recently, the area of the present Sayak mine which was one of the most deserted areas of Pribalkhash'ye, during the period of the Bronze Age was a large metallurgical mining centers which also means that it was a center for material culture. There are hundreds of ancient mines in an area of approximately 200 square kilometers.

Recently during the mining at the Sayak-1 deposit, bronze and iron components of tips of the mines accidentally got into the scoop of the

excavator and were discovered by accident at the Balkhashskaya concentrating mill. Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR A. Kh. Margulan to whom it was taken by one of the authors, wrote something concerning this find in the KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA. The find along with the buried bronze and iron (moreover, coal originated iron and steel-like iron) attest to the high level of technical processing in the Sayak mine at that time.

Apparently, gold was extracted in Sayak. Large ancient mine works were preserved at the quartz and quartz-tourmaline veins in which the copper content was not high, but in some places rich "gold bearing nests" were noted. Knowing the parameters and quantity of ancient mine works, it is not difficult to calculate that in them ancient ore-miners extracted from .5 to 1 million tons of ore from which 10-15 to 30,000 tons of copper were smelted, apparently, approximately 1 ton of gold was gained. The figures which have been rounded off to the smaller side, were truly astounding for those times of manual labor.

In our ancient history and pre-history there are many "white spots"—the transfer from neolithic to bronze ("Bronze" Age); from "bronze" to "iron," the "sudden" cessation of intensive metallurgical mining production; territorial and ethnic ties, undoubtedly, had a place at the junction of prehistoric and historic times. There is a basis for thinking that in the Sayak area where real archaeological monuments from the paleolithic to the late bronze and iron ages the systematic archaeological studies can ensure the discovery of principally new data for deciphering these "white spots."

But time for now is not being wasted. Broad signs of ancient mine works have as yet "not been touched" by modern open-cast working at deposits of Moldybay which in the near future will be put into operation, at the eastern section of the Sayak-II deposit, at the Zhambas deposit, and at the veins displayed at Sayak-V and Berkar.

In the geological work in our nation the concept of "incidental searches" has long and firmly been established. This means that when we conduct geological work for coal, iron, copper, and lead, we are forced to inadvertently search and evaluate any other types of beneficial minerals—precious and artificial stones, construction materials, and water.

Such a practice has a tremendous affect. Why not spread it to archaeological monuments and primarily to traces of ancient mine works? For any discovery, any observation which appear as a new beam of light penetrating the depths of millennia, can be "more valuable" than another deposit. But geologists have neither the time for this nor the means, nor the specialized knowledge and skills.

Apparently, in order to have effective searches, it has become necessary to study and preserve ancient monuments of material culture (petroglyphs and signs of ancient metallurgical mine works), which geologists first met, developed organizational and financial regulations which require geological

organizations to carry out incidental archaeological searches followed by a transfer of search information to specialists.

Specialists-archaeologists must be attached or included on the staff in expeditions and in parties in areas where monuments are widespread; geologists must become familiar with the foundations of archaeological searches. This will allow us to keep these permanent historical valuables. First of all, Sayak must be included in this concern. It is possible that the most interesting historical-geographical ties and the origins of the ancient and original culture of the Kazakh steppe will be discovered.

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REGIONAL

PUBLIC OPINION ON RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS DISCUSSED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 12, 1979, pp 8-10

[Article by Z. Bulatseva, sector chief, North Ossetian CPSU Obkom: "What Will They Say About Me"]

[Text] The individual's actions, his life style and conduct, and his fulfillment of his various commitments are largely dependent on his orientation with respect to public opinion. Before he does something or refrains from doing it, he often thinks: "And what will they say about me—my older kinsfolk, my comrades at work, my friends and neighbors?" Public opinion—we have become fully convinced of this in our educational work among the various population groups—plays an enormous role in our everyday life. This is also true of atheistic education. Religious public opinion, if it dominates in a particular microcosm, often compels even nonbelievers to adhere to religious customs. But a skillfully organized and properly directed atheistic public opinion becomes a truly powerful factor in overcoming religious vestiges. It thereby also helps to make the entire moral atmosphere a more healthful one and it furthers the accomplishment of the tasks entailed in a comprehensive approach to education.

The importance of this problem is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvement of the Ideological and Political Education Work." This decree makes it incumbent upon us to focus particular attention on a profound and comprehensive study of public opinion on the scientific and practical level and on a purposeful and vigorous development of it in the direction required for communist education. Fulfillment of this directive of the CPSU Central Committee will help the ideological workers to find effective methods of educating the Soviet people.

The development of an active atheistic public opinion is not an automatic process. It requires the existence of a multitude of ways and means. One of the most dependable consists of the press, television and radio. It is not by chance that they are accorded such an important place in the CPSU Central Committee decree and are tasked with such critical responsibilities. The mass information and propaganda media possess enormous potential for

influencing the individual. The newspaper, the radio, and television maintain a constant discourse with people, making them single-minded in the solution of various problems but at the same time being guided by their views. K. Marx, for example, described the press both as a product and as a means of the formation of public opinion.

By way of an example of the work of Northern Ossetia's mass information and propaganda media, one can trace the intricate process of the development of atheistic public opinion with respect to a whole series of problems.

The republic newspapers, radio, and television are constantly seeking the most effective ways to achieve this aim. We refer not to opinion on some isolated occasions but to the development of a firm negative attitude on the part of most of the people toward the religious vestiges and the harmful traditions and customs. Serving these purposes is a diverse group of materials and styles which on the surface often seem to have no relevancy to this problem. Take, for example, publications which discuss every innovation generated by socialist reality, the active and vital role of the people, the competition in labor, the genuinely communist attitude toward the assigned task, the individual's responsibility to society, internationalism, and the growth of the people's spiritual understanding. All this objectively divests the religious ideology of its nutrient medium. However, no less important a place in our propaganda is given over to the purposeful materials which are especially attuned to atheistic public opinion.

A large proportion of the readers of the Ossetian newspaper RASTDZINAD (PRAVDA) lives in rural localities where there is a stronger adherence to the traditions of the past--both the good ones and the obsolete ones. A few years ago the newspaper resurrected for the people the memory of an ancient mountain tradition: the heading "Nykhas" made its appearance in the paper. In ancient times this word designated both an assembly of the village [aul] commune and the place where it was held. The nykhas usually took place somewhere in the center of the aul, in a square suitable for contacts, generally under the open sky, in an elevated or traveled part, under a large spreading tree. Here were gathered the male population of the aul, chiefly the elders and the middle-aged. The range of subjects discussed was extremely broad--not one aspect of the community life was overlooked. The meeting furnished its own evaluation for every event--from the major to the insignificant ones and it investigated family conflicts, murder cases, abduction of brides, cattle plague and neighbors' quarrels. Even a new settler was only accepted into the community by decision of the nykhas. Although in all instances the impact made by the nykhas on the inhabitants of the aul was only a moral one, no one could ignore its opinion. It also served as an arena for performances by folk singers and storytellers and for athletic games and contests.

Today many have perhaps forgotten the nykhas. Of course, the heroic tales and songs are now not rendered in the presence of the cherished "tree of wisdom." But even in our day people consult with the elders on important

matters. This was what the newspaper had in mind when it established its "Nykhas." From its first days it made the village inhabitants aware of the fact that it was reviving an ancient mountain tradition—to discuss the vital problems concerning the whole world and to consult with respected people.

Coming in to RASTDZINAD are scores of letters with suggestions and expressed wishes and they are published in "Nykhas." Honored citizens of the republic have often been represented in the column. They have discussed moral problems, have addressed themselves to the young people, have described the admirable mountain customs, and have appraised the harmful traditions--those inherited from past generations or those born in our times. And here is one of the results of this innovative undertaking of the newspaper.

Last year there were gatherings of the elders in most of the villages of Ossetia. Their aim was to voice public opinion with regard to some of the customs which are incompatible with the Soviet way of life and to discuss the responsibility of the senior citizens for the moral posture of the rising generation. Also a recurrent subject of discussion at these gatherings was the observance of religious customs.

Every such village gathering has a sizeable public impact. And this impact is intensified by the fact that accounts of the gatherings and the appeals made by the participants to their fellow-countrymen are published in the republic and rayon newspapers and reports from the gatherings are transmitted on radio and television. There have been many diverse opinions and expressed wishes and there have also been disputes. But one thing all the participants in these respected meetings are agreed upon. This point was well expressed by the oldest resident of Prigorodnyy Rayon, Kosta Kozonov. He said: "We will not be like the nearby mountain man, who, after building a new saklia dwelling, brought all his dilapidated belongings into it. And in the saklia things came to be as cramped, comfortless and gloomy as they were previously in the old dwelling. Our ancestors had many good customs but there are also those which life itself repudiated a long time ago. Why then are we so persistently dragging them into our bright new life? In a new home there should always be light and we should not ourselves be shutting out the light which is streaming in all the windows."

The elders in the auls have a very responsible attitude toward the gatherings because they know the power of the word spoken by the old. And they understand that its impact will be even greater when it appears in a newspaper. Their utterances, published in the newspapers SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA OSETIYA and RASTDZINAD and broadcast on radio and television, enjoy enormous popularity and call forth many responses. This is clear evidence to us of the effectiveness which marks the process of development of progressive public opinion with respect to various problems. The reply letters to the editor help us to determine how the negative attitude toward some phenomenon or event, as expressed at a gathering, pervades the various population

categories (the pupils, students, agricultural specialists, intelligentsia) and what influence it has on them.

The editors are in a position to observe the formation of public opinion at all the stages of its development. After reading about some phenomenon, the people first discuss it and evaluate it. Then there ensues--often via the newspaper--a lively exchange of opinions, views and appraisals. This process embraces the area of social consciousness and from it begins the development of public opinion in the true sense of the word. Now the newspaper is required to take a more active role--to disseminate and amalgamate in a single opinion all the judgments which are related in spirit or are in need of elucidation and commentary.

This state is the most crucial and the success achieved in it depends on how skillfully all the mass information and propaganda media potentialities are used. And these potentialities are great. A vast audience; a repetitive effect when the material is constantly reinforced with new examples and arguments; the confidential tone of the conversation, which is conducted as if it were a personal discourse with each individual (the newspaper article with reflections and advice which touch the reader's heart and which is comparable to individual work with people); the opportunity for the reader, if he so desires, to refer back to the newspaper or journal article and discuss it now with someone else.

Our country, as we know, has experienced a sharp decline of interest in religion on the part of the majority of the population. Our republic offers a graphic example of this. The new generations have virtually no interest in religion and they know little about it. But this also has its negative aspect. Not knowing the true content of some of the traditions associated with religion and lacking the ability to evaluate them from the Marxist standpoint, the young people sometimes blindly accept the word of the believers among their older kinsfolk, who teach that the religious customs embody some sort of national traditions and are an indispensable element of our national life. In this kind of situation it is urgently necessary to develop an effective and active atheistic public opinion with respect to the national customs and traditions so that it may counteract the religious public opinion which in some villages still has a rather strong hold on people and bends them to its will; this includes the young people.

This complex problem was addressed in a series broadcast on North Ossetian television under the title "Traditions and the Present." The opportunity to make the viewer not only a witness but also a participant in what is going on--the so-called attendance effect--largely determines the success of this venture and the effectiveness achieved in the development of a progressive public opinion. Taking part in the television "round table" are representatives from the rayons and respected village inhabitants--people of different generations, scholars, and journalists. They have probed into the traditions which came from the distant past, the impact of Christianity and Islam on those which are current among the Ossetians, and the historical

link between the national and religious factors, creating the illusion of their unity. They have also discussed the place and interrelationships of the national and religious traditions in the life of contemporary man. They have talked about the evolution of civic rites and new traditions. They have discussed those which came into being a very long time ago. One of them--the good custom of "Ziu"--was the subject of a regular "round table." Ziu came into being a very long time ago--even the very old do not remember when. "It has always been here," they say.

Ziu is help and, more precisely, reciprocal help. Not every mountain family could build its own saklia, working alone, or mow hay high in the mountains. The families with many children, the widows, and the aged needed help. All of the village community came to their aid because everyone knew that if he found himself in the same situation tomorrow the people would not abandon him in his misfortune. Young people set off for the meadows and, after spending several hours finishing the mowing for a family without a breadwinner, returned to the aul with songs on their lips. With merriment and jesting they had built a saklia or cattle barn. The oldest people told about this at the "round table." Those who were somewhat younger recalled the ziu in the harsh war years and how it helped many to endure them; this custom was also instrumental in getting a great deal done in the period of restoration of the national economy.

In our times the ziu has been enriched by new content. It has not only helped in the construction of new individual homes but also in the building of roads in the mountains and bridges spanning the deep gulfs. This old and admirable custom is today also inculcating in the young people a feeling of collectivism and comradeship and is helping to bring together the peoples of various nationalities.

For five years the television program "Traditions and the Present" has featured a goodly number of interesting examples and reminiscences. They all bore enormous moral import. The program has had energetic assistants appearing on it. They bring up new subjects, join in making suggestions for resolving them, describe the family traditions, tell about the happenings in their villages, etc. The program is being enriched with new subject matter and the forms of communication with the viewer are also being improved.

This series is obviously playing a major role in the shaping of atheistic public opinion. People are still being influenced by the old harmful traditions, among which quite a few are associated with religion--with Islam and Christianity. Our broadcasts are also directed unequivocally against these traditions and rules, which have existed for many years under the protection of religious public opinion.

The republic's newspapers, radio and television conduct microsurveys along the lines of the next program. They help to determine the current stage of the process of development of atheistic public opinion with respect to such

questions as retention of national traditions--both those which are an ornament in the life of today and those which belong only to the past. Surveys of this kind were conducted, for example, in the industrial enterprises of the city of Ordzhonikidze and on the republic kolkhozes. The results obtained provide a wealth of material for analysis of the status of atheistic education in the collectives and help us to plan new themes and to intensify the ongoing processes of restructuring the world outlook in many of those who are believers or have been to some extent influenced by religious public opinion.

At the Ordzhonikidze electric lamp plant, for example, there was a conference of the readers of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA OSETIYA. The workers expressed a desire to see in the newspaper more articles about the new traditions and rituals and they asked the newspaper to show how the controversial ideas are evolving or gradually dying, as it seems. It cannot be said that these requests were unexpected as far as the editors are concerned. They have also been voiced by readers in their letters. But at the conference a new solution was devised: to join with plant party committee in establishing in the plant a youth club which would celebrate an important date, conduct a debate and a meeting with an interesting speaker, discuss disturbing problems, and argue about a new film. Soon the club acquired a name--Svetil'nik [The Lamp].

The youth club conceived and established with the help of the editors soon became popular. The themes of its meetings embrace an ever broader range of subjects. And its organizers--journalists, workers, and party and Komsomol workers--hatch new plans and discuss them at the joint meetings of the club council in the editorial office and at the plant. The club's activity provides the newspaper with a wealth of material for its column "New Rituals and Traditions." And the readers, in turn, venture advice and give expression to new ideas. The impact is a reciprocal one.

In the process of intercourse and discussion of some problems, including religious and atheistic ones, the people collate their impressions with the opinion of others and refine them or else revise their judgments; they influence those living next door to them or are themselves exposed to such influence. In all these processes there is direct participation by this powerful information and propagandist medium--the press, radio and television. You see, the individual reasons thus: If some deed or action has met with approval in the newspaper and been approved also by such respected people as a Hero of Socialist Labor, a People's Artist, a teacher or, let us say, an honored long-term resident from the village of Ardon, then I can conduct myself in such a way that they will not say anything bad about me.

It is very important that the mass information organs help to shape public opinion apropos of some innovation to which people are still unaccustomed and that they help to expedite putting it into effect. This is what happened, for example, in the case of the mass concerts in the building of the former Sunite mosque in Ordzhonikidze.

When the old music of the 17-18th centuries in performance by a chamber ensemble was first heard under the domes of the building, there was no assurance that these concerts would become popular. Nevertheless, the evenings in the former mosque, with the help of the press, radio and television, soon became traditional and now attract an ever growing audience of music lovers. The newspapers keep careful tabs on the concert program of the young musicians under the direction of Sergey Pes'yakov, support them, and advise the listeners about the next evening event. How, seemingly, would this serve atheistic education? In the most direct manner.

The excellent acoustics, the beautiful architectural surroundings, and the murals of the mosque--a unique monument of antiquity--superbly supplement and intensify the emotional effect of the music on the listeners. The feel of the aesthetic value of the concert hall and the sounds of the music, seemingly born somewhere under the very dome, create a special mood during the concerts and generate a new attitude toward the cult buildings in general.

This activity proves conclusively that the process of creating a strong system of communist morality, with norms transmitted from generation to generation in our society, is significantly accelerated when it is served by purposeful management of public opinion, the formation of atheistic convictions, and the development and introduction of socialist customs and traditions. And the most important role in this undertaking is assigned to the mass information media.

City of Ordzhonikidze

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REGIONAL

SOVIET CONTROL STIFLES ESTONIAN MUSICIANS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 24 Feb 80 p 18

[Article by Seppo Heikinheimo: "For Neeme Jarvi a New Career Opens up in the West"]

[Text] It is hard for anyone to leave one's country, but sometimes a situation arises in which it is the only remaining alternative. At the end of last year the two leading figures in the musical life of Estonia, Arvo Part, a composer, and Neeme Jarvi, the principal conductor of the Tallinn Radio Orchestra, both of whom received permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union in January, arrived at this difficult decision.

For Finland, the traditional yardstick in various sorts of comparisons has been Sweden--above all, because the flow of emigration and other travel is liveliest in that direction. Estonia is more rarely taken as a point of comparison, but when it is, the general perception is that the Estonians are a significantly more musical people than the Finns--a trait manifested especially at Estonia's large song festivals.

Neeme Jarvi's interest in music arises from such a background. But when one takes into account the fact that Estonia is at the same time the Soviet Union's smallest union republic, the making of an international career is a remarkable achievement. But there is evidence that he has succeeded: When Emil Gilels played all of Beethoven's piano concertos at the Helsinki Festival, he chose Neeme Jarvi to be his conductor.

In his own country, Neeme Jarvi was indisputably the number one conductor--first, as principal conductor of Estonia's Opera Theater, and then, as principal conductor of the Radio Orchestra which plays in the Philharmonic Hall. Last spring he received his country's highest distinction, the rank of People's Artist of Estonia, as well as an award of 10,000 rubles and an entire front page feature article in SIRP JA VASAR, the country's leading cultural paper.

Later on, at the end of 1979, Jarvi's submission of a petition to leave the country evoked great amazement--so much so that he was sent initially to a

mental hospital to determine whether he was in his right mind. At least a couple of weeks ago, he was very much so.

Neeme Jarvi is now staying at the home of some friends, who are also Estonian emigres, in New Jeraev an hour away from New York, in a fine, park-like city--a situation in which there is little to complain about. He was at the time of my visit involved in talks to determine which major booking agency he would choose to represent him. Many artists who resume their careers in a new country have to be content merely to find some sort of manager.

Neeme Jarvi's first three concerts in the United States will take place in Philadelphia next week. He will also be visiting Washington's Kennedy Center with [the Philadelphia] orchestra. The late spring will be filled with different kinds of tours in the United States, and by summer Neeme Jarvi is hoping to get a passport which will enable him to travel abroad to, among other places, the Savonlinna Opera Festival to conduct "The Magic Flute."

His success a year ago at the Metropolitan Opera, where Neeme Jarvi conducted "Eugene Onegin," offers a firm foundation for his work in the United States.

A Healthy Man Needs a Wife

When one takes into account Neeme Jarvi's prominent position in his own country, one can only suppose that his decision to emigrate was not an easy one.

"Certainly, it was difficult. If I had been given a little more freedom, I wouldn't have left. Travel is essential to the career of an artist, but with us it is viewed as a sign of special favor. And it should be self-evident that one ought to be able to take one's wife along on long trips, as in the case when I was conducting opera performances in Rio de Janeiro and New York for a couple of months. But I was not allowed to.

"Completely extraordinary justifications are required, and even the most distinguished artists have to present them. David Oistrakh had the habit of saying that he is old and in poor health and needs his wife to take care of him. On the other hand, Mstislav Rostropovitch, who has a wonderful sense of humor, used to write that because I live properly and am in good health I want my wife to travel with me.

"Last summer, we had a personal invitation from Martti Talvela to come to Savonlinna to look over the locations in advance. I would have been permitted to bring my wife but not our three children. When I asked Vaino Valjas, the first secretary of the Central Committee, for an explanation, he replied that he had himself taken a vacation in Finland with his wife but that it had never occurred to him to bring his children along. So of course we didn't go to Savonlinna at all."

It still especially grieves Neeme Jarvi that last year, when Gennadi Rozhdestvenski had to drop out of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra's United States tour because of an illness, he was not permitted to serve as a replacement conductor even though the foreigners, on Rozhdestvenski's recommendation, had even asked for him. "I had a single concert scheduled at Schwerin in the GDR, and all of a sudden this became an absolutely inviolable and crucial concert."

Neeme Jarvi regards the fact that all matters are subjected to centralized direction as the major reason for all of the difficulties. Since all matters are decided in Moscow, artists from the other union republics are easily forgotten. The impresarios only visit Moscow, or possibly, Leningrad.

"Even in the republics the management of affairs is unusually bureaucratic. Tiit Koldits, the leader of the Philharmonic Society, can at the most make decisions about the selection of a particular symphony. All other matters have to be submitted to the cultural section of the Central Committee."

"But at this level there is no real knowledge of culture. To cite one example, two years ago the party's first secretary for Tartu, Johannes Lott, who is purely a party functionary, became Minister for Culture, and he is only now beginning to become acquainted with culture. A few years ago the director of the Leningrad Philharmonic was a woman [Author's note: Zoya Stritsova, who was at Savonlinna in 1977] who also knew nothing about the field of music, but who managed to bring about a mass exodus of musicians abroad.

Mozart and Haydn Treated As German Composers

In Helsinki the Tallinn Philharmonic Society is known to be an exceptionally active artistic collective which embraces, in addition to a symphony orchestra, several other musical ensembles and has many soloists on its payrolls. But it faces no shortage of difficulties.

"All the classic Viennese composers are without further ado treated as 'German' composers, and the percentages are closely scrutinized: Russian and Soviet music must always predominate in our repertoire. Thus, when I was abroad, I specialized in Shostakovich and Prokofiev, even though Mozart, Beethoven, Mahler, and Bruckner are the composers to whom I feel closest.

"Five years ago when, after a lot of trouble, we managed to have a festival concert organized for Eduard Tubin, the greatest Estonian composer who is now living in Sweden, and to have Tubin invited to Tallinn, we were able to have only one of his works included in the concert; the rest of the program had to be Russian and Soviet."

Neeme Jarvi formerly conducted a chamber ensemble in Tallinn, but when the Armenian Boris Parsadarjan became the artistic director of the Philharmonic

Society, this ensemble was, according to Jarvi, disbanded on the grounds that it was no longer needed.

The last straw for Neeme Jarvi came last autumn with the compulsory "kol-khoz week." All intellectual workers were required to work two weeks of every year on a kolkhoz. The Philharmonic was sent to pick potatoes during the cold, rainy week immediately preceding an important premiere performance.

Tallinn's "Persimfans"

Before emigrating, Neeme Jarvi was able to cut a series of records with his orchestra of Haydn's London symphonies; the Paris symphonies and some Mozart symphonies had been taped but records had not yet been cut. Now he has doubts about the fate of his records; he is already certain as to the fate of his radio tapes.

"Tallinn's radio orchestra has become a new type of Persimfans--an orchestra which, in the early days of the Soviet Union, played without a conductor. An announcement is made that the radio orchestra will play, but nothing is said about a conductor.

"With us everything depends on one's connections. If you don't have connections you won't get the best goods from a store. Without connections you won't get to go abroad--at least not with your wife. And now a very mediocre singer, Margareta Voites, was made a People's Artist of Soviet Estonia recently because her husband is the head of the automobile depot of the Council of Ministers. Many more deserving artists were bypassed.

Arvo Part To Stay in Vienna

From all of this one might conclude that Neeme Jarvi is embittered, but the situation is actually quite the opposite. A new future has begun to open up for him with possibilities he does not yet dare even to think about aloud. His fondest hope is to get an orchestra of his own somewhere and to set about building a permanent residence.

"I'm particularly happy that my successor in Tallinn will be Peeter Lilja, a truly gifted young Estonian conductor, who studied in Leningrad under Maris Jansons. Also that Arvo Part is doing well; he has gotten his life organized in Vienna with the assistance of his publisher, Universal Editions. I predict that Arvo Part now has a great future before him. In Tallinn he had to support his family on an income of 46 kopecks a day because he lost even his sickness compensation and he had to waste his time on film music and other junk.

"Great or at least significant international careers could await many Estonian artists if they could only get abroad. Georg Ots is known only in Finland, and even there largely as a pops singer. Tiit Koldits, who has

an even finer voice, is completely unknown abroad. We have an unusually gifted young pianist, Kalle Randalu, but he has not been able to go anywhere. And I've even heard that the tour of West Germany planned by a fine ensemble, Hortus Musicus, has been cancelled.

"To foster a democratic musical culture is, of course, a fine thing, but when the "Estonian Culture Days" were organized in Finland the wind ensemble of Estonia's fishing kolkhoz was sent to represent us together with a folk dance ensemble and a couple of opera solists. Our culture was also represented in this manner in Norway. Artists who earn their living primarily through their art were sitting at home, unemployed."

Neeme Jarvi said that he had not felt any homesickness yet, but that he thought that in time he would be afflicted. For the moment there is too much to do to allow time for longing; papers must be put into order and arrangements have to be made for his forthcoming appearances. These will include a month-long trip to Savonlinna next summer for his entire five-member family.

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REGIONAL

TADZHIKS BEGIN PRODUCTION OF AFGHAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 1

[Photo and caption]

[Text] The production of the Armugon factory in Dushanbe is varied. In addition to souvenirs, various musical instruments are made there and are in great demand by the populace. Recently, this leading enterprise mastered the production of the Afghan rubob, tavlak and setor.



Ismat Burakov and Dona Ziyeyev (above), musical instrument assemblers, achieve good production results. The instruments they build satisfy the most demanding musicians.

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REGIONAL

TADZHIK ARTIST PRAISES SOVIET-AFGHAN CULTURAL TIES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by G. Valamat-Zade, USSR folk artist: "We Are Building Roads of Friendship Together"]

[Text] I have been in the company of various creative collectives of our republic in Afghanistan. We acquainted the Afghan audience with the best examples of musical, dance and vocal art of the peoples of our country. And our hospitable Afghan friends introduced us to the world of their ancient and original musical culture. The mutual exchange of cultural values enriches the repertoire of both our performers and our colleagues from Afghanistan.

This is only one feature in the friendly relations of our countries. Neighborliness, our aid to Afghanistan has become a good tradition. Our country, the Soviet people, actively participated in the creation of a polytechnic institute which our neighbors call the "forge of personnel," in the construction of an irrigation canal in Jalalabad named "the canal of happiness," in the building of a unique road across the Salang Range which is called "the road of friendship, the road of peace," and in many other projects. The Afghans see with their own eyes, feel and sense the concrete aid and support of the Soviet people in daily practical work.

The heroic Afghan people have struggled for many centuries for their independence from foreign oppressors and exploiters and have persistently striven for their freedom and happiness. The April revolution brought this happiness. And we, the Soviet people, believe in the beautiful future of the Afghan people. We wish our friends victory in their struggle with all our hearts.

The aid given by our country to Afghanistan at its request, based on the clear statements of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation which was concluded between the USSR and Afghanistan, is historically in conformity with the law and calls forth ardent approval in the soul of every Soviet person. Reading carefully the lines of Leonid Il'ch Brezhnev's answer to the questions of a "Pravda" correspondent, I admired the wisdom,

clarity and precision of his political evaluations of the events which are taking place in the world today.

The American administration is trying in every possible way to intensify tension in the regions of the Near and Middle East, forcing a militaristic psychosis. The imperialists are giving birth to the times of "cold war," which peoples remember as a terrible spectre of the past. However, our country and the countries of the socialist camp stand firmly for a position of peace. And we will not be frightened by any bugbears of "the cold war."

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS WITH PRESCHOOL RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING IN TADZHIKISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by V. Salibayev, chairman of the Psychology Department of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute: "Along With One's Native (Tongue)"]

[Text] It is well known that in our day the conditions for learning the Russian language have essentially changed in the national republics, including in Tadzhikistan. Means of public information have received wide distribution, especially television, radio, films and books. Thanks to this, the opportunities have increased for the practical use of Russian as a means for receiving information and instruction. The Russian language, particularly in the city, has become the language of daily and professional relations and along with the native language functions as a means of communication even in the family. Thus, the school is no longer the only and basic link in teaching Russian.

The study of Russian is receiving ever wider distribution in preschool institutions and in preparatory classes. Scientific investigations and the experience of the fraternal republics shows that it is expedient to study a second language from one's youngest years. For example, significant experience has been accumulated in the schools of Kirgizia on teaching Russian to children 6 years and older in preparatory classes. Upon promotion to the first grade, the child may study either his native language or Russian, according to the desires of the parents. In Georgia experimental instruction of children from the age of 5 years has been carried on for a long time in preschool institutions. A great amount of experience has been accumulated in preschool institutions in the Baltic republics, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan.

Of course, even in our republic there is much experience in teaching Russian, particularly in schools and VUZ's. But teaching five and six-year old children in preschool institutions and in preparatory classes is something new. It is something to think about. Let us examine a few problems.

In 1978-1979 some original program variants for kindergarten preparatory classes and groups were worked out by the employees of the Tadzhik Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. These underwent testing in separate schools and kindergartens. For example, the program for the Tadzhik kindergarten group underwent experimental verification in Kindergarten No 120 in Dushanbe, and in Leninskiy Rayon in Leninabad.

As a whole, the contents of the program, the forms and methods of teaching proved themselves. Did this program receive wide dissemination throughout the republic? How did it work out in rural kindergartens? How many kindergartens are busy with this work in 1980?

There are other problems. Who will teach Russian lessons? Educators? Elementary-school teachers? Will educators and the personnel of children's preschool institutions always and everywhere have adequate preparation in Russian? In the city, of course, this is no problem; but in the village...? In a word, the question arises of the special preparation of personnel in pedagogical schools and institutions.

And what about the period of language teaching in the preschool institution? For now our program is calculated on one year of instruction for a six-year old. Already the "Typical Programs and Methods Recommendations for Russian-Language Teaching in National Preschool Institutions"--worked out by the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education and the Scientific Research Institute of Russian-Language Teaching in the National Schools of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences--have been confirmed.

There are other problems. A series of methodical textbooks is needed for teachers and parents. Also very important is the issuing of film strips, records and other teaching and visual aids which can be used not only at school, but also in the home.

Of course, this list of problems is not complete. We have not even touched the problems which psychologists, specialists and teacher-practitioners (educators) will have to consider. It is thought that all of these problems should and will be resolved. In fact, an urgent and important political and sociological task stands before us--raising the effectiveness and quality of teaching Russian, our second native language and the language of the great Lenin.

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